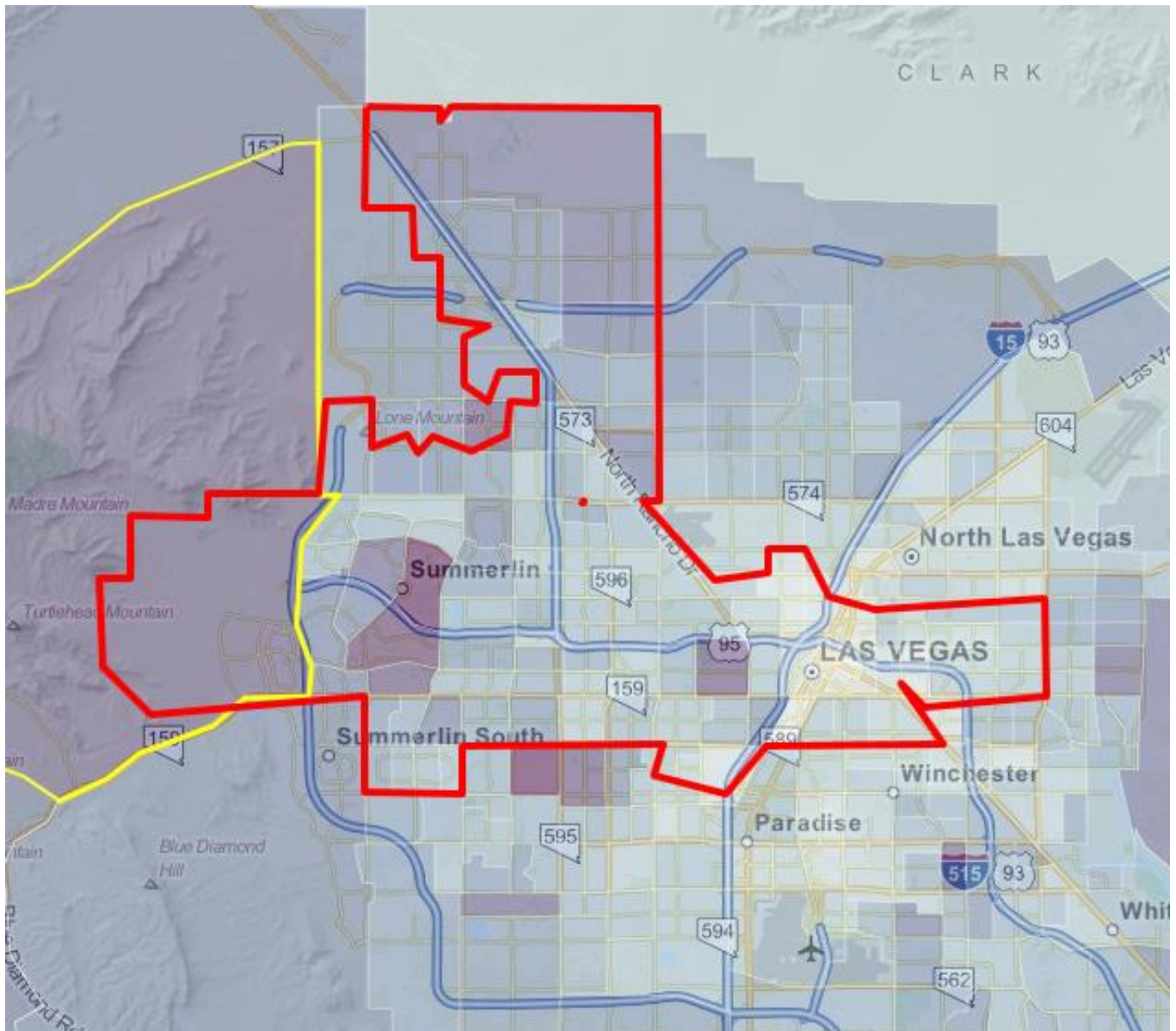


City of Las Vegas 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan & Action Plan

Prepared by the Office of Community Services
April 2, 2015
DRAFT



Source: www.city-data.com/city/Las-Vegas-Nevada.html (Median household income)

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The Five-Year Consolidated Plan is submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and serves as the planning tool for jurisdictions funded, under the Community Planning and Development (CPD) formula to include grant programs. The formula grant programs guided by the Consolidated Plan consist of the following: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership (HOME), Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program.

The Five-Year Consolidated Plan provides an assessment of the housing and community development needs in the city of Las Vegas; a strategic plan for addressing these needs; and a specific one year Action Plan for the use of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development formula grants funds. The Five-Year Plan is a document submitted to HUD with the intention of serving as a forecast instrument utilized to identify the comprehensive housing affordability strategy and as a community development plan for jurisdictions funded under the Community Planning and Development formula.

Briefly stated the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan is a detailed illustration of community development needs in the city of Las Vegas and includes an analysis and inventory of community services; proposed funding to respond to community issues; and goals with objectives to address community priorities. To summarize, the Consolidated Plan serves the following functions:

- A planning document for the jurisdiction
- An application for federal funds under HUD's formula grant programs
- A strategy to be followed in carrying out HUD programs
- An action plan that provides a basis for assessing performance

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

The objectives of our Consolidated Plan funding are to target low and moderate-income residents, special needs populations, homelessness, youth, and low and moderate-income residential areas. The HOPWA program plans to target eligible persons and activities located throughout Clark County. The City plans to coordinate its programs and projects with other local jurisdictions, non-profit organizations, the private sector, and State and Federal programs.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The city of Las Vegas reports its progress in meeting the five-year and annual goals every year in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPERS), which reveals a steady record of performance in the use of the Entitlement funds.

Over the past four years, the nonprofits the city partners with to provide services to our low and moderate-income citizens leveraged over \$61 million dollars in conjunction with our entitlement funds to serve approximately: 96,428 CDBG Public Service recipients, 43,456 homeless through ESG, 1,095 persons with HIV/AIDS and their family members with housing assistance, and 3,651 clients and 308 beneficiaries received supportive services. HOME provided tenant-based rental assistance

to 418 families. We had 1,113 units of affordable housing for families (472) and seniors (641) open with HOME, LIHTF and local RDA funds.

The city uses ESG, HOME, HOPWA and CDBG funds, leveraged by Continuum of Care and other funds, to provide services and housing for homeless persons. A combination of CDBG, HOME, Redevelopment Set Aside and Low Income Housing Trust funds are used to further the City's goals of affordable rentals and decent, safe and sanitary housing for low income families.

The city continues to seek input from our community partners, the citizens we serve, our leadership and staff to provide the greatest assistance for our community with much needed programs to provide self-sufficiency and services.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The draft 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan was made available to the public through advertisement in local newspapers on April 5, 2015 for a 30-day public review and comment period. The draft plan was made available for review in print form at the Office of Community Services and via the City's website on the Office of Community Services webpage. The final plan will be made available to the public on the City's website at www.lasvegasnevada.gov and in print form at the Office of Community Services. The City's public hearing on the plan was held on May 6, 2015.

Many components of the Consolidated Plan were built on prior plans and strategies generated through regional and jurisdictional processes (for instance, the Sustainable Communities Initiatives of Southern Nevada Strong and the Regional Analysis of Impediments). Each of these "feeder" plans contain their own public input and comment process.

5. Summary of public comments

For a summary of public comments please refer to the Citizen Participation section of this plan.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

For a summary of comments please refer to the Citizen Participation section of this plan.

7. Summary

The city of Las Vegas 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan aims to make a positive difference in the quality of life and opportunities for low income individuals and families. The objective of this plan is to improve the quality of life of low income residents by supporting efforts including, educational initiatives, neighborhood revitalization, and eliminating homelessness,

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	LAS VEGAS	Community Services
CDBG Administrator	LAS VEGAS	Office of Community Services
HOPWA Administrator	LAS VEGAS	Office of Community Services
HOME Administrator	LAS VEGAS	Office of Community Services
ESG Administrator	LAS VEGAS	Office of Community Services
LIHTF Administrator	LAS VEGAS	Office of Community Services

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The city of Las Vegas, Office of Community Services (OCS), is the lead agency for the development of the Consolidated Plan and the administration and management of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), Home Investment Partnership (HOME), Low-Income Housing Trust Fund (LIHTF) and the remainder of the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP1) funding.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Questions concerning the Consolidated Plan may be directed to:

Kathi Thomas-Gibson

Community Resources Manager

Office of Community Services

495 S. Main Street, Las Vegas, NV 89101

kgibson@lasvegasnevada.gov

702.229.6298

PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(I)

1. Introduction

The city of Las Vegas consults with housing, social services and other agencies to better respond to the respective needs of low/moderate income residents. Because the City does not have the resources to completely revitalize neighborhoods on its own, it seeks creative ways to coordinate services and to bring groups together in order to make a difference within these areas. Leveraging of resources and partnerships with other City and County agencies, social service providers, foundations, and other neighborhood-based organizations, the faith based community, colleges and universities and private developers are critical components of this strategy.

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I)).

The city of Las Vegas and the Office of Community Services work with public, private and regional efforts to coordinate the needs of the community. In order to enhance coordination between housing providers and other community development stakeholders, the City participates in numerous boards/meetings/committees including: the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC) and its various committees, the Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care (SNH CoC), and the Southern Nevada Consortium Meetings. These various organizations bring together local government jurisdictions along with the Regional Transportation Commission, the Clark County School District, the Metropolitan Police Department, Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services, and Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority, among others.

Throughout any given year, City and OCS staff participate in hundreds of meetings, attend dozens of informational conferences or workshops, and speak directly to representatives of multiple agencies and entities throughout Southern Nevada to consider collaborations, new projects or services, or simply to share and/or request information. This ongoing communication is essential to the collaborative nature of community development. Some of the entities we have coordinated with are listed below:

Homeless Services: Southern Nevada Homeless Continuum of Care, Nevada Homeless Alliance

Social Services: United Way Emergency Food and Shelter Board, Ryan White Planning Council, Clark County Social Services

Housing: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority, Nevada HAND, Community Development Program Center of Nevada,

Health Services: Southern Nevada Health District, Nevada Health Centers, Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health

Veterans Needs: US Vets, Help USA, Veterans Administration

Education: Clark County School District, University of Nevada Las Vegas, My Brother's Keeper, Downtown Achieves

Local Jurisdictions: Cities of Henderson, North Las Vegas, Boulder City and Clark County

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

It has been recognized that Southern Nevada is ahead of most other communities throughout the country in creating a regional collaboration on homelessness issues, while respecting the individual political entities. As a result, this governance structure recognizes the initial regional framework designed by SNRPC in 2003, while incorporating the rules and regulations enacted through the HEARTH Act and the CoC Program in 2009; hence the re-authorization of the SNRPC CoH and CoC into one cohesive structure in 2014, known as the Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care and the Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care Board (SNH CoC Board). The SNH CoC Board oversees the Continuum of Care (CoC) including, the identification of homeless issues, gaps in services, coordination of the allocation of funds, and the development and biannual evaluation of HELP HOPE HOME, Southern Nevada's Regional Plan to End Homelessness. Activities of the SNH CoC Board include yearly strategic planning, the annual homeless census, regional coordination, inclement weather shelter, HMIS, system evaluation, HEARTH Act implementation and other activities. Its members include the directors of Clark County Social Service, Neighborhood Services for the Cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas and Henderson; the Veterans Administration; the Nevada Homeless Alliance, the Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services, the Clark County School District Title I HOPE, the Chief of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, MGM Resorts, and the City of Boulder City. In turn, the SNH CoC implements the Continuum of Care Evaluation Working Group (CoCEWG), whose members represent a great cross-section of stakeholders determined to end homelessness including well versed, experienced representatives from public and private agencies, who bring a wealth of experience in public policy/administration, homeless services, domestic violence and other sub-populations of homelessness.

The CoCEWG oversees the planning, operations and activities of the CoC. They develop the updates to and ensure compliance with the regional 10-year strategic plan through: monitoring of performance measures and outcomes; conducting the services and housing gaps analysis; planning for the Point-In-Time count (PIT) of the homeless population; reviewing/ recommending potential CoC projects; submission of the CoC application; HEARTH implementation and any other activities under the CoC. The city of Las Vegas, Clark County and the City of North Las Vegas staff are active participants in the CoCEWG with the ESG program a standing item on the agenda. All CoC meetings are open to the public and providers or interested parties are encouraged to volunteer for appropriate subgroups representing specific populations. The Southern Nevada Housing and Homeless Plan includes all of the jurisdictions that make up Southern Nevada and outlines goals and strategies to guide local governments in funding, developing and supporting homeless services. This plan is included in all jurisdictions consolidated plans.

Chronically Homeless Individuals

Southern Nevada participated in the 100,000 Homes campaign and successfully housed 281 chronically homeless and veteran households. In an effort to continue that momentum, the CoCEWG prioritized funding for the Chronically Homeless (CH) with 77 new CH beds created through the 2013 CoC application process. The VA has dedicated five beds per month through turnover to CH veterans and recently received news that 87 additional HUD-VASH vouchers will be awarded. The CoC has received funding through the State as a sub-recipient of a Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) grant, the Cooperative Agreement to Benefit Homeless Individuals (CABHI), for 70 chronically homeless dually diagnosed (substance abuse and mental health problems) clients per year for 3 years with new housing dollars being identified through the

local jurisdictions. Of the non-CoC funded programs, 200 of the turnover beds are dedicated to the CH.

The Southern Nevada Continuum of Care was invited to participate in a national initiative to end veteran and chronic homelessness by 2015 as one of 25 cities across the nation to lead this effort. The initiative is sponsored by the US Department of Veteran Affairs, the US Department of Housing Urban Development, and the US Interagency Council on Homelessness. These three agencies are partnering with the SNH CoC Board in opening the door for innovation and partnership in identifying, assessing, and matching housing with homeless persons in our communities. The initial efforts will focus on the development of a Coordinated Intake system ensuring that those seeking homeless services are engaged in the appropriate housing solution in an expedited manner.

Families with Children

The HELP HOPE HOME Plan to End Homelessness has a local priority to end family homelessness. The strategic use and creation of Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) units for families will make progress toward achieving this goal. The CoC received funding for 22 RRH units for families in the 2012 CoC application, and in 2013 created 72 new units for families through reallocation of other funding. Clark County and North Las Vegas prioritize RRH units for families through their ESG programs. Veteran's Affairs Administration is also focused on RRH units for veteran families.

The CoCEWG, the CoC Coordinator, the SNH CoC Board and the cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, and Henderson, Clark County as well as local providers share responsibility to target households with children using RRH when appropriate. The providers that will utilize RRH for families are as follows: HELP of Southern Nevada, HELP USA, Las Vegas Urban League, Nevada Community Associates, The Salvation Army, Southern Nevada Children First, The Shade Tree, St. Jude's Ranch for Children, US Veterans Initiative, among others.

Youth

Each Subgroup of the CoCEWG includes members of the CoCEWG and population experts from the community who are invited to participate in these subgroups. For example, the homeless youth working group consists of all homeless youth providers (Southern Nevada Children First, HELP of Southern Nevada, Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth, WestCare, School District Title I HOPE) as well as other programs in the community that work with the homeless youth subpopulation. The CoC will continue to focus on reaching out to homeless youth through the existing infrastructure which includes "Project Safe Place" to get immediate assistance to homeless youth, shelter, transitional housing, permanent housing and supportive services.

Veterans

Along with the Veteran's Administration (VA), the CoC has been extremely successful in using HUD-VASH vouchers to house chronically homeless and homeless veterans. Over 300 HUD-VASH vouchers are available to the community and administered by the SNRHA, with supportive services provided by the VA.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

All ESG recipients in the CoC's geographic area have representation that sits on the CoCEWG. ESG is a standing item on the CoCEWG monthly meeting agenda, where ESG grantees provide information on allocation of ESG funds, work with the CoCEWG to develop performance standards

and report on subrecipient monitoring. The CoCEWG also reviews and approves the ESG written standards, which are updated through discussions with subrecipients, and provides the funding priorities to the ESG allocations committees which are then approved by their respective boards and councils. All ESG subrecipients are required to participate in HMIS and data gathered is shared with the CoCEWG. ESG grantees work with the CoCEWG to ensure collaboration, non-duplication of services and maximum use of resources. All HMIS administration policies and procedures are reviewed and approved by the CoCEWG.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

1. Southern Nevada Strong
Type: Regional Sustainability Planning Initiative (Other)
Section: Housing Needs Assessment, Public Housing Needs, Non-Homeless Special Needs, Market Analysis,
Description: The city of Las Vegas partnered with Southern Nevada Strong (SNS) as part of a regional planning initiative. SNS is a Regional Plan that integrates good jobs with a wide range of housing options located near transit throughout Southern Nevada. This federally-recognized regional plan is the result of three years of in-depth research and community engagement that examined issues facing our community and offers collaborative solutions to improve Southern Nevada’s quality of life and economic competitiveness. The Plan addresses specific goals, objectives and strategies for land use, housing, transportation, economic development and education, and the environment, among other topics.
2. Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority
Type: Countywide Public Housing Agency (PHA)
Section: Public Housing Needs, Non-Homeless Special Needs,
Description: SNRHA is the public housing agency for the city of Las Vegas and all jurisdictions within Clark County, NV. Staff reviewed HUD data for accuracy and provided information on related plan questions. The agency’s five-year plan and annual plan were also reviewed.
3. Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care
Type: Regional Organization
Section: Homeless Needs – Chronically homeless, Homeless Needs – Family with children, Homeless Needs – Veterans, Homeless Needs – Unaccompanied youth, Homeless Strategy
Description: The SNH CoC Board is the official board acting on behalf of the continuum of Care to take care of all related business requiring direction and/or formal actions and furthering the mission to end homelessness in Southern Nevada.

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting
None.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing 2014 (RAI)	SNRPC	This document outlines the barriers (impediments) to affordable housing identified in Southern Nevada and recommendations to overcome these impediments.
Southern Nevada Strong (SNS)	SNRPC	Southern Nevada Strong is a collaborative regional planning effort, funded by a \$3.5 million dollar grant from the Partnership for Sustainable Communities Initiative. The collaborative initiative worked to integrate housing, land use, economic and workforce development, transportation options, and infrastructure to support and empower local communities. The plan was adopted in January 2015.
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)	Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance	The Southern Nevada Comprehensive Economic Strategy is the result of a collaborative effort between the Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance (LVGEA) and over 300 stakeholders in Southern Nevada. This document will guide decisions made by the LVGEA as it sets about the task of diversifying Southern Nevada's economy and laying the foundations for long-term economic stability.
Southern Nevada Homeless Continuum of Care (SNH CoC)	SNRPC	The Southern Nevada Homelessness CoC Board is the official board acting on behalf of the Continuum of Care to take care of all related business requiring direction and/or formal actions and furthering the mission to end homelessness in Southern Nevada.
SNRHA 5 Year Plan FY 2015-2019	SNRHA	This plan spans FY2015-2019 and identifies the PHA's quantifiable goals and objectives that will enable the PHA to serve the needs of low-income and very low-income, and extremely low-income families for the next five years, while also including a report on the progress of the PHA has made in meeting the goals and objectives described in the previous 5-year Plan.
Downtown Achieves	City of Las Vegas	A new Collective Impact approach to enhancing educational attainment in 11 schools around the downtown core. This is a collaboration with the Clark County School District, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Department of Education and Clinical Studies. The Downtown Achieves approach is intended to maximize and leverage the investment of the Department of Education \$1M grant for validating new and best practices.

City Capital Improvement Plan FY2015-2019	City of Las Vegas	The Plan is an official statement of public policy regarding long-range physical development in the city of Las Vegas. The Capital Plan is a proposed funding schedule for six years, updated annually to add new projects, reevaluate project priorities and revise recommendations. This plan helps us identify Non-Housing Community Development needs for public improvements and public facilities.
Las Vegas 2020-Housing Element	City of Las Vegas	The Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), which sets out planning law for the State of Nevada, mandates the preparation of comprehensive, long-term general plans, known as master plans. Included among those required subjects is a Housing Plan. To comply with State statute, the city of Las Vegas (the City Administration) has prepared a Housing Element as part of its Master Plan. Adopted 4/17/13
West Las Vegas Plan	City of Las Vegas	Updated in July 1, 2009, the plan depicts the challenges, strengths and weaknesses of the area. Mandated by the Las Vegas 2020 Master Plan, the plan is a product of collaboration among the residents of West Las Vegas and the Departments of Planning and Development, Office of Business Development, Public Works and Neighborhood Services.
Meadows Walkable Community Plan	City of Las Vegas	An area plan to cultivate the Meadows area into a walkable neighborhood that allows residents to interact with the community and create a sense of place.
Historic West Las Vegas Walkable Plan	City of Las Vegas	An area plan to cultivate the Historic West Las Vegas s area into a walkable neighborhood that allows residents to interact with the community and create a sense of place.
Las Vegas 2020 Master Plan	City of Las Vegas	This Plan is intended to provide a broad and comprehensive level of policy direction for future land use decisions and related aspects of corporate planning in the city of Las Vegas through the year 2020. The intent of the Plan is also to ensure that the City of Las Vegas is in compliance with the requirements of all applicable state laws. The plan is with "Elements" to address specific plans such as Housing, Parks, and Transit. Adopted on September 6, 2000.
Citywide Housing Strategic Plan 2013	City of Las Vegas	The goal of this Citywide Housing Strategy is to identify which households; by income do not have an ample supply of affordable living opportunities and to develop commensurate housing unit development and preservation goals.

Comprehensive HIV/Aids Care Plan for the Las Vegas TGA (Ryan White Planning Council)	Las Vegas TGA Ryan White Part A HIV/Aids Program	A strategic three year plan that tells us 1) where we are now, 2) where we want to go, 3) how we are going to get there, and 4) how we will monitor our progress. Guidance is sent from HRSA as to what must be included, and a vast amount of data is utilized to construct this plan from needs assessments, consumer satisfaction projects, provider surveys, and quality management data. The Las Vegas TGA HIV/AIDS Planning Council is a community planning group that oversees the prioritization and allocation of Ryan White Modernization Act Part A funds.
My Brother's Keeper (MBK)	City of Las Vegas co-sponsor with Nevada Partners	Successful implementation of this plan will result in a broader array of resources in the community valuing and supporting boys and young men of color. Furthermore, MBK is about changing community conditions to ensure all young people reach their fullest potential. The ultimate result of empowering all our youth, including boys and young men of color, is an investment in our shared future, and our collective prosperity.
Regional 25 Cities Initiative	U.S Department of Veterans Affairs	Veterans Affairs (VA), in partnership with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH), the aim of this Effort is to assist 25 communities in accelerating and aligning their existing efforts toward the creation of coordinated assessment and entry systems, laying the foundation for ending all homelessness, including homelessness among Veterans, in these communities. www.25cities.com
US Conference of Mayors Challenge to End Homelessness	US Conference of Mayors	Through the Mayors Challenge to End Veteran Homelessness, mayors and other state and local leaders across the country will marshal Federal, local, and nonprofit efforts to end Veteran homelessness in their communities. Ending Veteran homelessness means reaching the point where there are no Veterans sleeping on our streets and every Veteran has access to permanent housing. Should Veterans become homeless or be-at-risk of becoming homeless, communities will have the capacity to quickly connect them to the help they need to achieve housing stability. When those things are accomplished, our nation will achieve its goal.
Homeless Veteran Leadership Network	National League of Cities	The MOU calls for HUD and NLC to jointly develop and execute regional forums to raise the awareness and understanding of the benefits of joining the Mayors Challenge to End Veteran Homelessness

SNH CoC Planning Group	SNRPC	The working group is in charge of: System Coordination, Annual Point In Time County, Annual Gap Analysis, Consolidated Plan, Discharge Planning, and Governance Charter Updates.
Innovations in Education	City of Las Vegas	Vision: By 2020, Las Vegas schools in the “impact zones” will be a national model of school improvement and community engagement in Clark County. The City aspires to facilitate transformational change in a small group of schools (16) by coordinating efforts across multiple systems.
Homeless Advisory Committee	City of Las Vegas	The mission of this committee is to connect street homeless in the urban core to housing & services that improves safety, health, and wellness. Subgroups work on addressing critical needs, housing, accountability and performance measures, building funding strategies, and public safety through physical enhancements and programs.
SNH CoC Evaluation Working Group	SNRPC	The CoC EWG consists of 19 well versed, experienced representatives from public and private agencies, who bring a wealth of experience in public policy/administration, homeless services, domestic violence and other sub-populations of homelessness. The CoC EWG oversees the planning, operations and activities of the CoC. They develop the updates to and ensure compliance with the regional 10- year strategic plan through: monitoring of performance measures and outcomes; conducting the services and housing gaps analysis; planning for the PIT; reviewing/recommending potential CoC projects; submission of the CoC application; HEARTH implementation and any other activities under the CoC.
Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care (SNH CoC)	SNRPC	The SNRPC-CoC is the governing body for the all homeless services and activities in the Southern Nevada Region. The SNRPC-CoC is responsible for: the development and bi- annual evaluation of HELP HOPE HOME Southern Nevada’s Regional Plan to End Homelessness; yearly strategic planning; the annual homeless census; regional coordination; inclement weather shelter; HMIS; system evaluation, HEARTH Act implementation and other CoC activities.
SNH CoC Coordinated Intake/Assessment Working Group		This working group is made up of directors of homeless services agencies or their designees and is responsible for the development of the Coordinated Intake/ Assessment process to be used in Southern Nevada with the goal of improving service delivery and HUD mandates for ending homelessness in the region. This group will also develop the parameters of the intake and assessment forms and policies and procedures.

SNH CoC HMIS Steering Working Group	SNRPC	This working group is responsible for planning for expansion, implementation and oversight of the HMIS system CoC-wide. -Oversee operations of information and process -Compliance and Reporting -Recommending the HMIS Lead -Review, revise, and approve a privacy plan, security plan, and data quality plan for the HMIS -Ensure consistent participation -Ensure the HMIS is administer in compliance with requirements prescribed by HUD
Consortium Meeting		Regional planning related to HOME, CDBG, NSP, ESG/CoC and cross-cutting federal regulations. The discussions range from questions relating to joint projects, coordination of grant applications and regional issues. A representative from Southern NV Strong has recently begun attending as their planning initiative affects the region and the Consortium activities affect their planning efforts. The broad based participation in the Consortium meetings allows for an assessment of the regional impact of housing, homeless and other needs of the jurisdictions.
Poverty Market Research: A Preliminary Review	City of Las Vegas	Provided documentation of the needs of Las Vegas schools and identified areas to concentrate efforts based on several risk indicators.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(I))

The City has conferred with the Las Vegas/Clark county COC to align our ESG goals in regards to best aiding the homeless community with available resources while further supporting the main goal of ending homelessness. The City also has open lines of communication with Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA) which serves as the County's Public Housing Agency (PHA). The Office of Community Services stays up-to-date on any renovations under way at Public Housing sites (operated by SNRHA) within City limits and any changes to their public housing goals. The City also participates in the Southern Nevada Consortium Meeting. The group meets six times a year and includes the following jurisdictions: Clark County, City of Henderson, city of Las Vegas, and the City of North Las Vegas, HUD, the COC and the SNRHA (who were invited in the spring of 2015). These meetings are informative and allow the jurisdictions to share experiences, projects, and upcoming events. Topics include: Community Development Programs, Housing Programs, Homeless Programs, Planning and Cross Cutting Regulations.

Narrative (optional):

Intentionally blank.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

The city of Las Vegas has been compiling input for several years that have assisted in the drafting of this plan. Efforts have included the unprecedented regional planning process of Southern Nevada Strong plan, community surveys, public meetings and hearings. To identify gaps in the system, the SNH CoC Board contracted with HomeBase, a consulting firm, to conduct focus groups with homeless services clients.

The City participated as a partner with the creation of the Southern Nevada Strong plan, a regional planning initiative. The SNRPC received a Sustainable Community Initiatives grant in 2011 that allowed for unprecedented outreach and coordination throughout Southern Nevada. Through these efforts over 70,000 individual inputs were received during the plans outreach over three years. Outreach efforts included: open houses; online, visual, and phone surveys; marginalized groups outreach; public hearings; attendance at community events, conferences and meetings; target outreach to lower income neighborhoods, kids (boys and girls clubs) and the Spanish speaking community. Social media broadcasts and traditional flyers were also part of the outreach process. A full explanation of these efforts can be found at www.southernnevadastrong.org. Public and private partnerships were coordinated throughout the process from committee members to outreach partnerships. The vision of Southern Nevada Strong is to develop regional support for long-term economic success and stronger communities by integrating reliable transportation, quality housing for all income levels, and job opportunities throughout Southern Nevada. Consortium partners included:

- SNRPC;
- City of Henderson;
- City of Las Vegas;
- City of North Las Vegas;
- City of Boulder City;
- Clark County;
- Regional Transportation Commission (RTC);
- University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV);
- Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA);
- Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA);
- Clark County School District (CCSD);
- Southern Nevada Health District (SNHD); and
- Conservation District of Southern Nevada (CDSN).

The City has held surveys for community input, provided Spanish translations to connect with our Spanish-speaking residents and held community meetings regarding updates to planning documents. The City also holds an annual public meeting for CDBG applicants before the Community Development Recommending Board (CDRB). The CDRB then provides recommendations to City Council which are then approved by City Council at a public hearing.

The Consolidated Plan was put out for a 30-day public comment starting on April 5, 2015 prior to City Council adopting it at the May 6, 2015 City Council Hearing.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
------------	------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------	------------------------------	--	---------------------

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

DRAFT

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of <u>comments received</u>	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
A	<p>Southern Nevada Strong Phase I:</p> <p>stakeholder interviews, regional kick-off event, random-sample telephone surveys, map-based exercises at community events; email blasts, e-newsletter, online survey</p>	<p>Stakeholder Interviews: government representatives, charities, business, healthcare, and higher education communities</p> <p>Regional Kick-Off Event: local leaders</p> <p>Telephone Survey</p> <p>Email Blasts: Started with contact list provided by partner agencies and Task Group Member</p> <p>Community Events: All residents</p> <p>Online and iPad Surveys: All residents</p>	<p>Stakeholder interviews -19</p> <p>Kick-Off Event – 150+</p> <p>Telephone Survey-943</p> <p>Community Events – 10</p> <p>iPad Survey - 326</p> <p>Online survey-32</p>	<p><u>Positive Attributes:</u> Great weather; outdoor recreation; urban amenities & entertainment; Relatively affordable cost of living; Central location; Diverse community; Strong sense of community and pioneer spirit</p> <p><u>Concerns/Issues:</u> diversify the economy and create more, better jobs in the region; Education at all levels needs improvement; transportation improvements including transit options, traffic congestion and traffic/pedestrian safety; water supply, improved sustainability and use of sustainable energy, and pollution; lack of funding for social services, poor health and limited health care options, homelessness and crime rate; Lack of affordable housing, poor state of housing market and too many vacant/foreclosed homes [See website for more information.]</p>	None noted	www.southernnevadastrong.org

B	Southern Nevada Strong Phase II: email blasts, Open Houses, iPad events, public outreach events, online community outreach tool at events and online, land use and development visual preference survey at Open Houses, urban ethnographic research and capacity building project in partnership with UNLV	<p>Hispanic Outreach</p> <p>Urban Ethnographic Research – homeless and other marginalized groups</p> <p>Targeted Flyers – 40,000+</p> <p>All residents</p>	<p>Public Outreach Events – 2,500</p> <p>Open Houses – 15</p> <p>iPad Events – 20 (5 in English and 15 in Spanish)</p> <p>Community events, meetings, speaking engagements, briefings – 50+</p> <p>Online Community Survey – 2,500+ Responses</p> <p>Visual Preference Surveys – 550</p>	<p>Diversify the economy ensure a wide variety of jobs; Variety of housing types and neighborhoods available that appeal to a talented workforce; Improve educational attainment in the region and better collaboration with educational institutions; General support for the development types needed to better integrate housing, transportation and jobs; Support for streetscape improvements, bike lanes and pedestrian improvements; Support for open spaces and community gathering areas; Support for light rail</p>	None noted	www.southernnevadastrong.org
---	--	--	--	---	------------	--

C	<p>Southern Nevada Strong Phase III: email blasts, online community engagement survey, survey kiosks, Opportunity Site Workshops, Telephone town hall, Focus Groups, review of draft plan, Summit</p>	<p>Telephone Town Hall: low-income and Spanish speaking residents</p> <p>Focus Groups to work with RAI – low-income minority families w/ children, single female head of household, LEP, persons with disabilities, community- and faith-based organizations</p> <p>Targeted mailers: 8,000+</p>	<p>Review of draft plan - 80 comments</p> <p>Public Outreach events - 850</p> <p>Ipad/metroquest - 850</p> <p>Targeted outreach -753 surveys</p> <p>Telephone Town Hall – English and Spanish – 20,000 called with over 4,800 people participating and 200 responding to polls</p> <p>Focus Groups -150</p> <p>Email Blasts -2,600 subscribers</p> <p><u>Overall over 70,000 individual inputs were received during SNS outreach over three years</u></p>	<p>Support for a variety of housing types and job centers that are not too dense or resource intensive; Desire for more options for traveling within the region, including walkable neighborhoods and improved public transit; Support for streetscape improvements including bike lanes and pedestrian improvements; Support for open spaces and community gathering areas, particularly those that provide shade for visitors; Support for light rail, bus rapid transit and the modern streetcar; Desire for improved safety, including reduced crime and fewer vehicle conflicts</p>	None noted	<p>www.southernnevadastong.org</p>
---	---	--	---	--	------------	---

D	City of Las Vegas 2013 Community Survey Findings	Objectively assess satisfaction with the delivery of major City services and quality of life; Track the City's performance over time; Help determine priorities for the City; Compare City's performance with other large U.S. Communities	Surveys completed - 961	Very positive perception of the City; Overall satisfaction with services; Compared to other larger cities, Las Vegas is setting the standard for service delivery in most areas; Trends in the results are mixed: some areas are better/ others are worse; To enhance overall satisfaction with City government , the City should emphasize the following issues over the next 1-2 years: Economic Development, Police Services, Maintenance of Streets <u>For Parks, Recreation, Cultural, and Community Services:</u> 1. Homeless services, 2. City's Youth programs, 3. Senior citizens programs and centers	None noted.	N/A
E	Public meetings to comment on the City's Housing Element Neighborhood Mtg: 12/12/12 Planning Commission 2/12/13 City Council 3/20/13 City Council adopted 4/17/13	All Citizens and 31 Neighborhood Associations Contacted	12/12/12 – No members of the public attended 2/12/13 – One person from the public commented 3/20/13 & 4/17/13 – No comments	One individual stated that he felt the element should require that houses be built in such a way as to accommodate solar power.	None.	N/A
F	Public meetings for the selection of CDBG, ESG, and HOPWA funds. CDRB Meetings & City Council	All citizens	2/24/15 3/3/15 3/5/15 3/10/15 5/6/15 CC	Comments received during the process were overwhelming supportive of the grants requesting funding.	None.	NA

G	Public hearing for the selection of HOME funds City Council	All citizens	4/15/15 CC			
H	Online Survey	All citizens Spanish and English Surveys provided	3/2015 – 30 day survey 259 Respondents (1 Spanish Survey Completed)	See survey links for data.	None.	English Survey Results https://www.surveymonkey.com/results/SM-QJSBG757/ Spanish Survey Results https://www.surveymonkey.com/results/SM-CN9QH757/
I	City by Design	Citizen and Stakeholders City Council	February 25, 2014 and March 17, 2014	Identified four strategic priorities: 1. Economic Opportunities 2. Public Safety(Homelessness) 3. Transportation 4. Education		

K	Public Meetings	Non-targeted/ broad community	The OCS took its draft of the Consolidated Plan before the City Council at their meeting held on 5/5/2015 for any comments from the public and/or elected officials. Some xxx were in attendance including the heads of at least xx public services agencies in the City. The items addressed at the meeting were noted on the record. The draft Consolidated Plan advertised 30 days prior.		All comments were accepted.	
L	Survey	S. NV Residents (General Population)	400 people		All considered and integrated into publication	uwsn.org/CommunityAssessment/
M	Survey	People living at poverty level (At Risk Respondents)	411 people		All considered and integrated into publication	uwsn.org/CommunityAssessment/
O	Internet Survey, interactive group survey	Community stakeholders including philanthropists, service providers, community leaders (Opinion Leaders)	20		All considered and integrated into publication	uwsn.org/CommunityAssessment/
P	Focus Groups	At-Risk Youth 12-18, Non-Profit Leadership, Community Leaders	40		All considered and integrated into publication	uwsn.org/community-assessment-2012/

Consolidated Plan

LAS VEGAS

22

Q	Consumer In Care Survey; Consumer Out of Care Survey; Provider Survey; Focus Groups	Consumers of HIV/AIDS services, Providers of HIV/AIDS services	Consumer In Care Survey – 273 respondents, 6 focus groups, 51 Consumer Out of Care Survey; Providers – 18 respondents	See Assessment	See Assessment	COMPREHENSIVE HIV/AIDS NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2014 http://www.lasvegasema.org/images/Comprehensive_Needs_Assessment_Presentation_082114.pdf
R	Homeless Census & Survey Comprehensive Report	Homeless people, people threatened with homelessness	948 survey respondents with 8 refusals; 1000 General population households	See Homeless Census	See Homeless Census	Southern Nevada Homeless Census 2014 http://www.helphome.org/2014-FINAL-HOMELESS-CENSUS.pdf
S	SNS CoC	Flyers, Newspaper Ads, Public Hearing, emails	Service providers and All citizens	Increased attendance	N/A	N/A

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The city of Las Vegas is the most populous city in Nevada. Steadily recovering from the recession, the city still has one of the highest foreclosure rates¹ and although recovering, Nevada still has the worst performance in terms of negative equity mortgages. The city of Las Vegas's population grew dramatically along with the rest of Southern Nevada until the recession starting in 2007. When the national housing market fell, Clark County's housing market fell more severely than the rest of the nation. By 2013, median sales prices had decreased below those in 2003. At this time, while new construction and sales of homes are still occurring, the housing market in Southern Nevada remains in a state of relative distortion. Foreclosure and investment activity pricing have caused a disconnect from direct consumer demand for different housing types, and uncertainty regarding timing for market stabilization and growth affects development and consumer decision-making.²

MONTHLY COSTS <i>for a family with</i> 1 parent and 2 children <i>in Las Vegas-Paradise, Nevada</i>	
HOUSING	\$1,064
FOOD	\$546
CHILD CARE	\$1,079
TRANSPORTATION	\$480
HEALTH CARE	\$1,185
OTHER NECESSITIES	\$412
TAXES	\$403
MONTHLY TOTAL	\$5,169
ANNUAL TOTAL	<u>\$62,025</u>

MONTHLY COSTS <i>for a family with</i> 2 parents and 2 children <i>in Las Vegas-Paradise, Nevada</i>	
HOUSING	\$1,064
FOOD	\$754
CHILD CARE	\$1,079
TRANSPORTATION	\$607
HEALTH CARE	\$1,244
OTHER NECESSITIES	\$465
TAXES	\$330
MONTHLY TOTAL	\$5,544
ANNUAL TOTAL	<u>\$66,522</u>

The City alone is home to one-fifth of the state's population at 21.6% (US Census 2013: Las Vegas=603488 and State of Nevada=2790136). However, the City's median income is lower than the state. When analyzing the median income of households in Las Vegas, according to HUD's published Income Limit areas, the Las Vegas-Paradise area has dropped almost 11.7% from 2010 to 2014. Whether or not this trend will continue is unknown, however even as the nation is recovering Las Vegas is still showing signs of the recession. If looking at the Economic Policy Institute's calculator, a family of 2 adults and 2 children would require \$66,522 in 2013 and the median income was \$63,100 dropping \$5,100 to a low of \$58,000 in 2014. It has been almost a decade (2006-\$58,200) since HUD published a MFI below the 2015 median income of \$59,200.

¹ UNLV Lied 4.9.13 Local Housing Market Report

² ECONorthwest, Clark County Housing Market Analysis, 2012-2035

**FY 2014 Income Limits Documentation System
FY 2014 Income Limits Summary
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV**

**FY 2014 Income Limit Area Median Income
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV \$58,000**

FY 2014 Income Limit Category	1 Person	2 Person	3 Person	4 Person	5 Person	6 Person	7 Person	8 Person
Extremely Low (30%) Income Limits	12950	14800	16650	18450	19950	21450	22900	24400
Very Low (50%) Income Limits	21550	24600	27700	30750	33250	35700	38150	40600
Low (80%) Income Limits	34450	39400	44300	49200	53150	57100	61050	64950

**FY 2015 Income Limits Documentation System
FY 2015 Income Limits Summary
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV
(Effective 3/6/2015)**

**FY 2015 Income Limit Area Median Income
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV \$59,200**

FY 2015 Income Limit Category	1 Person	2 Person	3 Person	4 Person	5 Person	6 Person	7 Person	8 Person
Extremely Low (30%) Income Limits	12900	15930	20090	24250	28410	32570	36730	40550
Very Low (50%) Income Limits	21500	24600	27650	30700	33200	36650	38100	40550
Low (80%) Income Limits	34400	39300	44200	49100	53050	57000	60900	64850

According to data supplied by HUD, 81,930 households (38.7% of all households) in the city of Las Vegas have incomes below 80% area median income (AMI). Of these, 63,785 (77.85%) households experience a housing problem, including substandard housing, overcrowding, cost burden or severe cost burden. Almost 61,243 households at 80% AMI and below are estimated to be paying over 30% of their income for housing. Over 28,045 of these households are low-income households with “worst case” housing needs. Households with worst-case needs are families who are low income (have incomes at or below 50 percent of the area median) and pay more than half of their income for housing and utilities.

Based on data from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey:

- There are 211,690 households in the city of Las Vegas
- There are 81,930 (38.7%) households with income at or below 80 percent of median area income, or almost 39 percent of all households
- Cost burdened households making 0-80% AMI (>30% of income for housing costs) = 61,243
- Cost burdened households making 0-80% AMI(>50% of income for housing costs) = 35,218
- Of the 81,930 low- and moderate-income households, 35,128 or 43.1% percent pay over fifty percent of their income for housing
- Severely Cost burdened renters households = 21,054(9.94 percent of all households)
- Severely Cost burdened owner households = 14,164 (6.69 percent of all households)

The housing needs for these households range from housing rehabilitation assistance, homebuyer assistance, affordable rental and owner housing, additional Housing Choice Vouchers and tenant-based rental assistance funding, a wide variety of public services, additional job skills and education.

Needs Assessment

The Needs Assessment of the Consolidated Plan, in conjunction with information gathered through consultations and the citizen participation process, provides a picture of the city of Las Vegas’s needs

related to affordable housing, special needs housing, community development, and homelessness. From this Needs Assessment, Las Vegas will identify those needs with the highest priority, which will form the basis for the Strategic Plan and the programs and projects to be administered.

The Needs Assessment includes the following sections:

Housing Needs Assessment (NA-10)

The section summarizes the City's projected needs of the ensuing five-year period of the plan. The need is evaluated according to the categories listed in the regulations, including income level, tenure, and household type, and by housing problems, including cost burden, overcrowding, and substandard housing conditions.

Housing problems, in this context, include the following:

- Lack of a complete kitchen or plumbing facilities.
- Cost burdened: A housing cost burden of more than 30 percent of the household income. Cost burden is the fraction of a household's total gross income spent on housing costs. For renters, housing costs include rent paid by the tenant plus utilities. For owners, housing costs include mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, and utilities.
- Overcrowded: Overcrowded is defined as more than one person per room, not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

Disproportionately Greater Need (NA-15, NA-20, NA-25, and NA-30))

This section provides an assessment for each disproportionately greater need identified. A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10% or more) than the income level as a whole.

Public Housing (NA-35)

In cooperation with Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA), the public housing agency for Southern Nevada, this section provides SNRHA's summary of the needs of its public housing residents. NA-35 Public Housing collects information on the number and type of public housing units and characteristics of their residents.

Homeless Needs Assessment (NA-40)

This section describes the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness within Southern Nevada. This includes the number of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night, the number of persons who experience homelessness each year, the number of persons who lose their housing and become homeless each year, the number of persons who exit homelessness each year, the number of days that persons experience homelessness, and other measures specified by HUD. It also includes a description of the needs of low-income individuals and families with children who are currently housed but threatened with homelessness.

Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment (NA-45)

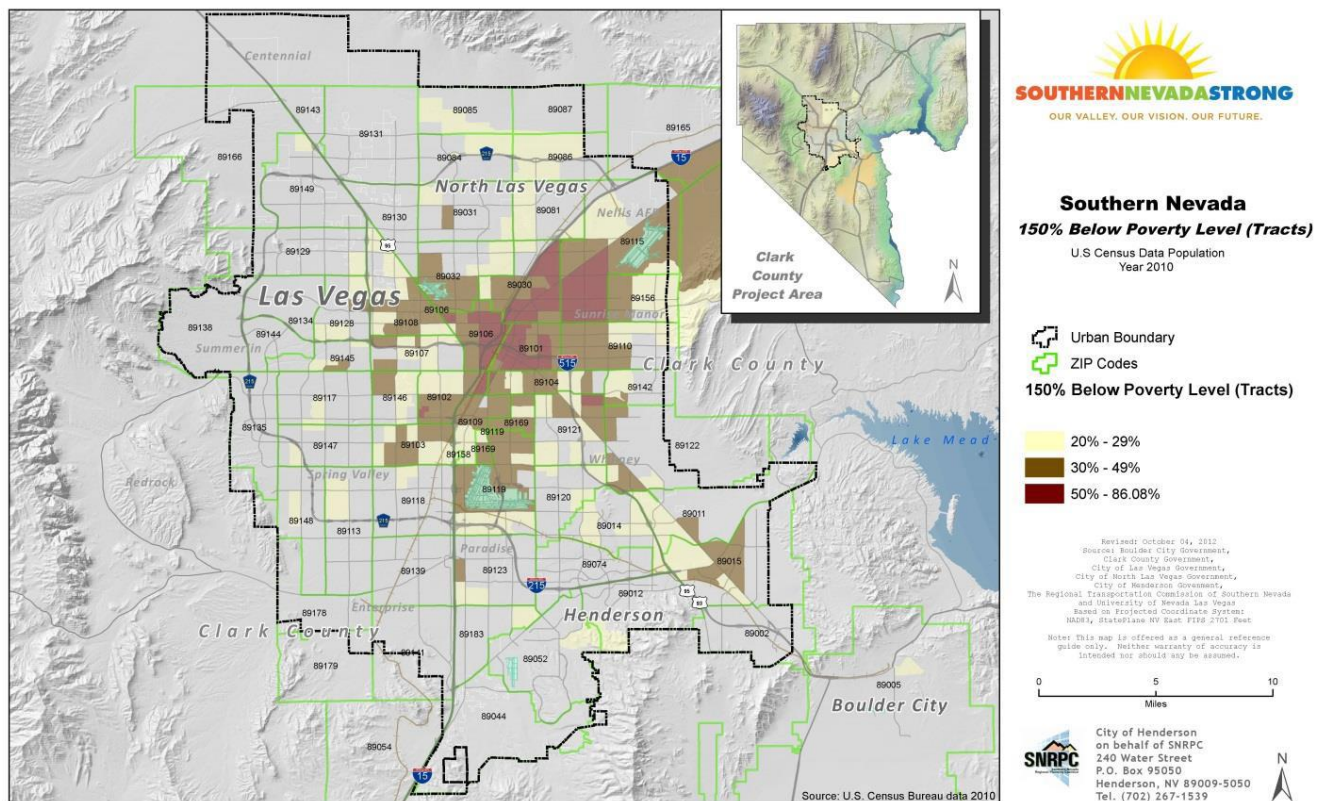
This section describes the level of housing need for persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents, and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify.

As a HOPWA grantee, the plan identifies the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the area.

Non-Housing Community Development Needs (NA-50)

This section provides a summary of the jurisdiction's priority non-housing community development needs, including the need for public facilities, public improvements, public services, and other eligible uses of CDBG.

The following map from the Regional Analysis of Impediments illustrates a significant area of central Las Vegas (West, Downtown, and East) with residents living 150 % below the poverty level.



NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

As defined by HUD in the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, housing problems include:

- Units with physical defects (lacking complete kitchen or bathroom);
- Overcrowded conditions (housing units with more than one person per room);
- Housing cost burden (including utilities) exceeding 30 percent of gross income; and
- Severe housing cost burden (including utilities) exceeding 50 percent of gross income.

There is a need for affordable housing in the city of Las Vegas. Housing problems in the City similarly impact renter and owner-households, with 44 percent (Table 2 25,435/60,325) of all renter-households at 100% AMI and below experiencing at least one housing problem (inadequate housing, overcrowding, cost burden of 50 percent, or cost burden of 30 percent), compared to 42.8 (40,580/17,375) percent of owner-households. Of the housing problems described above, the most common in the city of Las Vegas is housing cost burden.

Overcrowding is another problem mostly affecting Single Family Households, whether owner and renter. Overall however, renters are around four times as likely to have crowding as owner-households.

To further dissect the housing problems, the following tables provide additional details:

- Table 7 presents the number of households with one or more housing problems (inadequate housing, overcrowding, cost burden of 50 percent, or cost burden of 30 percent) by income and tenure.
- Table 8 summarizes the number of households with more than one or more severe housing problems by income and tenure. Severe housing problems are: inadequate housing; severe overcrowding (1.51 persons or more per room); and housing cost burden of 50 percent.
- Table 9 isolates those households with housing cost burden of over 30 percent (inclusive of those with cost burden of over 50 percent) by income and tenure.
- Table 10 further isolates those households with cost burden of over 50 percent.
- Table 11 presents overcrowding by household type.
- Table 12 is intended to show overcrowding for households with children. However, the American Community Survey provides no data for the City.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	478,555	584,413	22%
Households	177,257	211,684	19%
Median Income	\$44,069.00	\$54,174.00	23%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

Total of all households is 211,690	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	22,955	23,780	35,195	21,655	108,105

Total of all households is 211,690	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Small Family Households *	7,450	7,380	14,435	8,765	53,995
Large Family Households *	2,055	3,410	3,710	2,845	10,190
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	4,015	4,870	6,350	4,165	20,965
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	2,850	3,800	4,380	2,195	6,870
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	4,825	5,935	7,515	4,435	15,550
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

According to the table, over 51% of the households in Las Vegas make more than 100% AMI = \$54,174. 38.6% made at or below 80% median income. Nevada's median income was \$47,043 in 2011 according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	530	365	520	110	1,525	25	100	100	45	270
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	820	545	515	90	1,970	0	50	100	90	240
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	990	1,225	1,280	685	4,180	85	250	495	365	1,195
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	10,060	6,805	1,605	290	18,760	4,385	4,100	5,210	1,980	15,675
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	875	5,220	11,050	3,320	20,465	740	1,740	3,750	4,165	10,395
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,775	0	0	0	1,775	910	0	0	0	910

Table 7 - Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

According to this chart, housing cost burden is the most outstanding issue facing both renters and owners of households having at least one listed need in Las Vegas. Of Renters, 20,465 households spend more than 30% of their income on housing and 18,760 households spend more than 50% of their income on housing. Homeowners are not much better off with 10,395 households spending more than 30% and another 15,675 spending more than 50% of their income on housing. Of renters, the largest numbers are for households making less than 80% AMI with over 10,000 households alone, making between 0-30% AMI spending more than 50% of their income on housing. As for homeowners, the numbers are more spread out across income levels, but still show large numbers of housing cost burdened families.

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	12,400	8,945	3,915	1,175	26,435	4,495	4,500	5,900	2,480	17,375
Having none of four housing problems	2,315	6,740	16,005	8,830	33,890	1,070	3,600	9,375	9,160	23,205
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	1,775	0	0	0	1,775	910	0	0	0	910

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

According to this table, again renters making 50% and below AMI have the majority of the housing problems. Owner issues are more spread out between all income levels.

Total = 103590

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	4,775	4,850	6,120	15,745	1,560	1,725	4,045	7,330
Large Related	1,495	2,330	1,375	5,200	370	810	1,200	2,380
Elderly	2,850	3,040	2,089	7,979	2,160	2,720	2,439	7,319
Other	3,930	3,600	3,960	11,490	1,120	905	1,775	3,800
Total need by income	13,050	13,820	13,544	40,414	5,210	6,160	9,459	20,829

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Of renters, Small Related households and Other households have the greatest cost burdens. Twice as many renters are cost burdened by more than 30% compared to owners. However, together it still shows that 61,243 households have a cost burden of more than 30% of their incomes. Elderly households show to have similar cost burden comparisons whether they are renters or owners.

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	4,500	2,520	500	7,520	1,440	1,415	2,545	5,400
Large Related	1,365	1,250	45	2,660	325	630	505	1,460
Elderly	2,365	1,510	524	4,399	1,620	1,515	1,199	4,334
Other	3,710	2,090	675	6,475	1,075	715	1,180	2,970
Total need by income	11,940	7,370	1,744	21,054	4,460	4,275	5,429	14,164

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%**Data Source:** 2007-2011 CHAS

For those with a cost burden greater than 50%, again Small Related households making fewer than 50% AMI are the most affected. Of renters the majority are households making less than 30% AMI and owners those making between 50-80% AMI.

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	1,510	1,360	1,360	505	4,735	85	250	485	335	1,155
Multiple, unrelated family households	140	330	365	260	1,095	0	65	110	120	295
Other, non-family households	165	110	70	20	365	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	1,815	1,800	1,795	785	6,195	85	315	595	455	1,450

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2**Data Source:** 2007-2011 CHAS

Of both renters and owners, Single Family Households have the highest level of crowding with renters in Multiple, unrelated family households coming in second. Overall however, renters are around four times as likely to have crowding as owners.

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present								

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

No data was provided in the above table nor available at the city of Las Vegas.

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

According to the 2010 Demographic Profile Data, 55,119 or 26% of the population is a householder living alone. The numbers are fairly similar at around 13% comparing men and women (27,849 & 27,279) single person households. There are slightly greater numbers of women (11,195=5.3%) 65 and over living alone over men (6,785=3%).

Although single person households are not reported on the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority waitlists, 4854 or 37.89% of households are on the waiting list for 1 bedroom public housing units. Although the waitlist closures vary from program to program, on average waitlists for public housing units currently they have been closed for 9.5 months (HVC's have been closed for seven (7) years).

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Persons with Disabilities: According to the 2012 ACS one-year estimates, 13.8% of the City's population five and over have disability status. It grew from 2.7% from 2000 data. According to www.disabilitystatistics.org, run by Cornell University (using Current Population Survey), Nevada's population between 2010-2012 had the highest percentages on record (starting in 1980) averaging 14.4% of men and women, aged 18-64 with or without a work limitation in Nevada who lived with families with incomes below the poverty line.

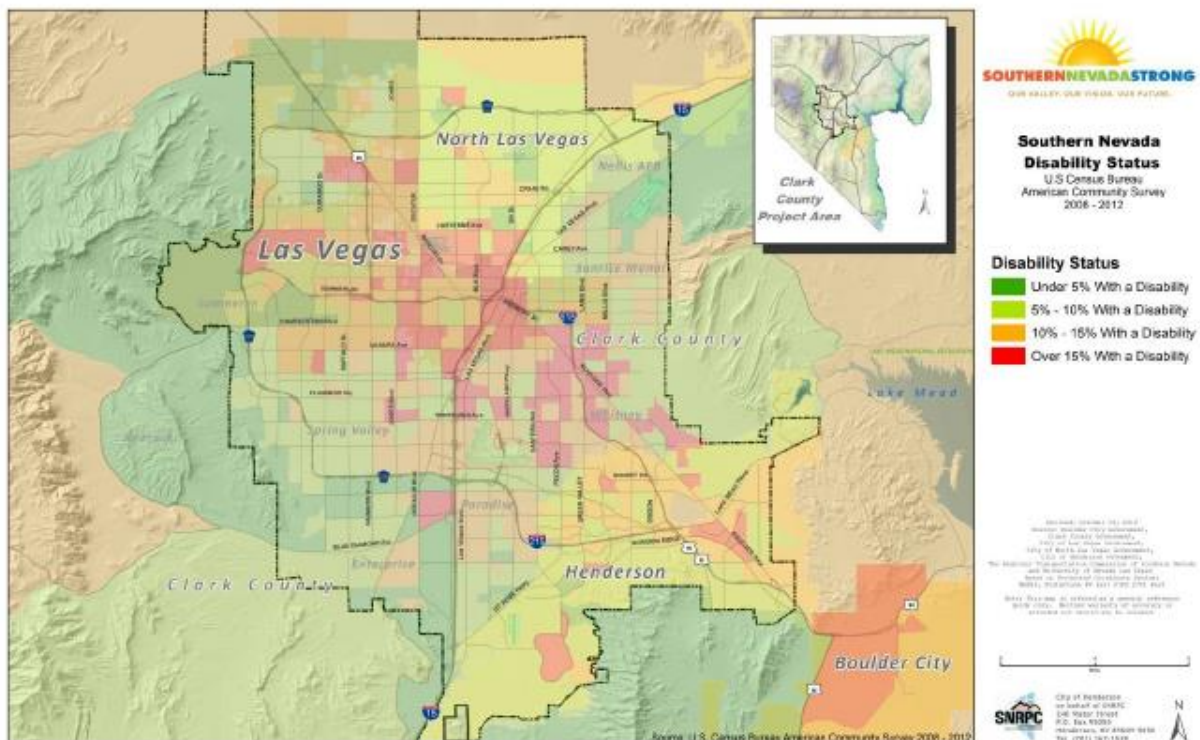
According to the SNRHA waiting lists, 3057 (22.4%) families with disabilities are listed awaiting homes. Of these families, 82 are listed on the Section 8 tenant-based assistance list that hasn't been opened in seven years. The specific income and race of these families are not specified, however the majority of waiting list applicants where income is specified are listed as extremely low income with incomes $\leq 30\%$ AMI.

A few of the agencies that work with people with disabilities are:

1. Opportunity Village – Opportunity Village is a not-for-profit organization that serves people within our community with intellectual disabilities to enhance their daily lives and the lives of their families.
2. The Blind Center of Nevada - The Blind Center of Nevada assists blind and visually impaired persons of all ages in reaching their highest physical, social, intellectual, and economic potential. To achieve these objectives there are three focus areas: personal development, social interaction and meaningful employment.
3. New Vista - “New Vista is committed to providing the intellectually challenged of all ages with equal opportunities and support so they may experience life to the fullest.” The overall goal of New Vista is to empower people through a better quality of life. Our skilled staff works to improve each individual's ability to be independent and to build self-esteem through obtaining their goals.

The following map, chart and summaries are from the Regional Analysis of Impediments.

Figure 6 Locations of residents with disability status



“Figure 6 shows that people with disability status live throughout Southern Nevada. As our population ages, Southern Nevada can only expect for the number of disabled residents to increase. As these

numbers increase, it will be increasingly important to examine the housing opportunities, transportation options, and improvement plans for physical access for those with disabilities and to ensure that efforts are made to address fair housing.

The locations in Figure 6 show several different scenarios for location choice for disabled residents in Southern Nevada. Some of the darker red areas (areas with over 15% disability status rates) are in areas popular with large concentrations of senior residents, including the Anthem area of Henderson (with several age restricted communities) and the Summerlin area of Las Vegas (also with an age restricted community). A second area of red surrounds the Las Vegas medical district, a large medical community of West Las Vegas, bounded by Charleston Blvd and Alta Drive, west of I-15. This area serves a large medical community of hospitals, medical clinics, and ancillary services, and would naturally welcome a large community in need of medical services. The third area of dark red mirrors the low-income urban core area of Southern Nevada. This area has the lowest income rental units and housing accommodations as well as the most accessible transit and for that reason may be a reason more disabled residents, especially those with a fixed income, locate in this area.”

“Disability Status

Table 13 shows the number of residents with disability status for Clark County, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Henderson, and Boulder City, compared with the state of Nevada in 2012. For all jurisdictions other than North Las Vegas, the percentage has increased since 2000.

Table 13 Disability status for the civilian non-institutionalized population 5 years and over, 2000 and 2012, Nevada, Clark County, and selected cities

Area	2000		2012*	
	Disability status, civilian non-institutionalized population 5 years and older	% with a disability	Disability status, civilian non-institutionalized population 5 years and older	% with a disability
Nevada	375,910	10.3%	328,715	12.9%
Clark Co	264,470	10.5%	232,068	12.6%
Las Vegas	96,564	11.1%	75,587	13.8%
North Las Vegas	21,330	10.5%	20,450	10.2%
Henderson	26,262	8.1%	27,796	11.1%
Boulder City	2,761	9.7%	2,147	14.9%

Source: U.S. Census 2000 SF4 Table QT-P21, U.S. Census 2012 Table S1810, and U.S. Census 2008-2012 Table S1810.

*2012 data for Clark County, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas and Henderson is from the ACS 1-year estimates while data for Boulder City reflects ACS 5 year estimates (2008-2012) “

Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking:

In 2012, Nevada was ranked 6th for females murdered by males in single victim/single offender homicides according the Violence Policy Center’s report *When Men Murder Women: An Analysis of 2012 Homicide Data*. In that year 25 of the 84 homicides within Las Vegas police’s jurisdiction were related to domestic disputes. That same year Las Vegas police handled more than 22,000 domestic violence-related cases reported where a crime was committed and responded to more than 60,000 calls throughout the year. In 2013, that figure jumped 32 percent, to 33 of 105 homicides.

Domestic Violence in all forms is greatly under reported throughout the nation and there is no national database tracking numbers, so estimating its scope in Las Vegas as it compares to other cities is

difficult. Women, men, children and families leaving domestic violence often flee with little to nothing. The fear of not knowing where or how to seek help and what will happen paralyzes many victims. However, there are agencies that assist with housing victims, providing emergency needs, counseling, and assistance. All programs listed below have contingencies for providing services to men and men with children.

1. The Shade Tree – The mission of The Shad Tree is to provide safe shelter to homeless and abused women and children in crisis and to offer life-changing services promoting stability, dignity and self-reliance. www.theshadetree.org
2. Safe Nest – Mission: To be the leading advocate in promoting the eradication of domestic violence by providing confidential assistance including shelter, food, clothing, counseling, education, and other services to individuals experiencing domestic violence while maintaining the highest respect and dignity for our clients. www.safenest.org
3. SAFE House - S.A.F.E. House is committed to stop violence and abuse in the family environment by providing safe shelter, support, advocacy, counseling and education. www.safehousenv.org
4. FACT Family and Child Treatment of Southern Nevada – FACT provides intervention, treatment, and advocacy services for women and families who are victims of domestic violence living in the City of Las Vegas. Program targets adult women victimized by domestic violence and/or sexual assault.

What are the most common housing problems?

Using the data provided by HUD (2007-2011 ACS), housing cost burden is the most outstanding issue facing both renters and owners of households having at least one listed need in Las Vegas. Of Renters, 20,465 households spend more than 30% of their income on housing and 18,760 households spend more than 50% of their income on housing. Homeowners are not much better off with 10,395 households spending more than 30% and another 15,675 spending more than 50% of their income on housing. Of renters, the largest numbers are for households making less than 80% AMI with over 10,000 households alone, making between 0-30% AMI spending more than 50% of their income on housing. As for homeowners, the numbers are more spread out across income levels, but still show large numbers of housing cost burdened families. The elderly whether owner or renter have almost equal numbers showing a housing cost burden greater than 50%.

Of renters, Small Related households and *Other* households have the greatest cost burdens. Twice as many renters are cost burdened by more than 30% compared to owners. However, together it still shows that 61,243 households have a cost burden of more than 30% of their incomes. Elderly households show to have similar cost burden comparisons whether they are renters or owners.

For those with a cost burden greater than 50%, again Small Related households making under 50% AMI are the most affected. Of renters the majority are households making less than 30% AMI and owners making between 50-80% AMI.

Of both renters and owners, Single Family Households have the highest level of crowding with renters in Multiple, unrelated family households coming in second. Overall however, renters are around four times as likely to have crowding as owners.

According to State of the States: The Poverty and Inequality Report 2015, “California, Georgia, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico and Florida had the largest poverty increases, with the 2013 poverty rates in these states more than 4 percentage points higher than in 2007. The poverty rise in just two of these states, California and Florida, translates into 3 million more poor people than there were in 2007. There was, worse yet, a concomitant increase in the depth of poverty: In 36 states, the gap between a poor family’s total income and the poverty threshold increased between 2007 and 2013, yet another indication of a growing economic vulnerability among the poor population. And, finally, the number of states with very high poverty (above 18 percent) grew from 3 to 12 between 2007 and 2013.”

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

While cost burden is a significant problem for households at 80% AMI and below, it is particularly difficult for those at 50% AMI and below, especially those on fixed incomes, which would include most elderly people and people with disabilities. Renter households overall have more housing problems. Generally, single family households earning 80% AMI and below are disproportionately affected by overcrowding. Overcrowding is also over 4 times more prevalent among renters than owners.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

According to data provided by National KIDS COUNT in 2013, 40,000 children under the age of 18 live in families below the federal poverty level. This number was up 6,000 from 2012 and 9,000 from 2009. Growing up in poverty is one of the greatest threats to healthy child development. Poverty and financial stress can impede children’s cognitive development and their ability to learn. It can contribute to behavioral, social and emotional problems and poor health. Unforeseen financial difficulties, such as illness or job loss, could have dire outcomes putting families out on the streets or in search for shelters. These households as well as formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance need access to permanent affordable housing, affordable child care, educational opportunities, job training and transportation.

Children In Poverty (100 Percent Poverty)

Year(s): 5 selected | Data Type: All

Data Provided by: National KIDS COUNT

Location	Data Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Las Vegas	Number	31,000	34,000	43,000	34,000	40,000
	Percent	20%	24%	29%	24%	28%

Due to limitations in ESG funding, the households eligible for Rapid Re-Housing were limited to persons at or below 30% AMI. The length of time of assistance was also limited due to the decrease in funding. While a majority of households served have been able to become stable and self-sufficient within a 6 month assistance period, there is a subset of households that need longer assistance due to continued unemployment or lack of sufficient affordable housing in the area, in particular for persons who are disabled. Households with disabilities (on SSI income), for the most part, need

longer term assistance such as an ongoing rental and utility subsidy. Attempts are made to use ESG funds as a gap while they wait for additional assistance, but it is not always available.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

Statewide, there has been an increase in the number of households with characteristics that may pose a risk for homelessness. While national trends also show an increase in these vulnerable households, for most groups, the increase in Nevada was greater than nationwide.

Growth in Households with Characteristics Posing a Risk of Homelessness*

Characteristic	State of Nevada Change 2011-2012	United States Change 2011-2012
# of poor renter households with severe housing cost burdens	+4.98%	+0.7%
# of poor people living double up	+1.4%	-0.3%
# of persons in poverty	+4.71%	+0.6%

* National Alliance to End Homelessness: The State of Homelessness in America 2014. Available at: http://b3cdn.net/naeh/d1b106237807ab260f_qam6ydz02.pdf

Southern Nevada does not track or estimate “at-risk” populations other than the youth that are in foster care. Youth that “age-out” of the foster care system are at a higher risk to experience homelessness in their adult lives. Southern Nevada CoC accepts that all persons who experience homelessness are “at-risk” for epidemiological issues and frequent use of public systems during their lifetime.

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

Instability and increased risk of homelessness are associated with a lack of financial, mental, emotional and physical resources. These missing resources lead to frequent moving, living in the home of another, living in a hotel or motel, living in severely overcrowded housing. Many individuals who are exiting an institution (jail; mental health facility) or a system of care (as foster care) are at increased risk of homelessness. Other areas that could impact stability are prolonged unemployment, deteriorated housing, domestic violence, mental illness, drug or alcohol addictions, death of a family member, abandonment by spouse, non-receipt of child support, medical expenses and/or other unanticipated emergency expenditures. All of these factors may contribute to household instability and increase the risk of homelessness.

Discussion

See discussions above.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

According to HUD's eCon Planning Suite desk guide, a disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percent or more) than the income level as a whole.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	18,375	1,845	1,740
White	8,940	855	815
Black / African American	3,665	540	250
Asian	655	120	145
American Indian, Alaska Native	155	15	60
Pacific Islander	20	0	0
Hispanic	4,570	260	435

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

8.68 % of 211684 (according to table at top of total households in LV)

White households have the highest numbers with one or more housing problems, followed by Hispanic and Black households.

Income category as a whole =21960 (10.37% of total households 211684)

83.67% of households in this AMI have one or more housing problems.

White-40.7%, Hispanic-20.8%, Black-16.68%

Out of those with problems in this AMI

White-48.65%, Hispanic-24.87%, Black-19.94%

People at this AMI are 10 times as likely to have a housing problem than those who do not.

White households are almost double that of Hispanic.

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	19,820	3,720	0
White	8,080	2,360	0
Black / African American	3,285	435	0
Asian	815	180	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	160	80	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	7,040	640	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

9.3% of 211684 (according to table at top of total households in LV)

White and Hispanic households have the highest numbers with one or more housing problems, followed by Black households.

Income category as a whole = 23540 (11% of total households 211684)

84.19% of households in this AMI have one or more housing problems.

White=34.32%, Hispanic=29.9%, Black=13.95%

Out of those with problems in this AMI

White=40.76%, Hispanic=35.51%, Black=16.57%

White households and Hispanic household are over twice as likely as Black households.

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	24,380	11,300	0
White	11,780	6,280	0
Black / African American	3,605	1,110	0
Asian	1,085	500	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	95	80	0
Pacific Islander	35	20	0
Hispanic	7,155	3,095	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

11.5 % of 211684 (according to table at top of total households in LV)

White households have the highest numbers followed by Hispanic.

Income category as whole = 34680 (16.3% of total households 211684)

70.29% of households in this AMI have one or more housing problems.

White=33.96%, Hispanic=20.63%

Out of those with problems in this AMI

White=48%, Hispanic=29.34%, Black 10%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	10,540	11,305	0
White	5,765	6,140	0
Black / African American	1,040	1,165	0
Asian	445	690	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	45	70	0
Pacific Islander	45	40	0
Hispanic	2,890	2,985	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

4.97 % of 211684 (according to table at top of total households in LV)

White households have the highest numbers.

Income category as a whole=21845 (10.31% of total households 211684)

48.24% of households in this AMI have one or more housing problems

White=26.39%, Hispanic=13.22%

Out of those with problems –
White-54.69%, Hispanic-27.4%

Discussion

All households, regardless of race, at 80% AMI and below, have more housing problems than homes without housing problems. Households at 50-80% AMI are twice as likely to have a housing problem 24,380 vs. 11,300 with none of the four housing problems. Additionally, the poorer the household the more likely they are to have one or more of the four housing problems. Households at 30-50% AMI are over 5 times likely to be burdened (19820 vs. 3720 not burdened) and for households at 0-30% AMI almost 10 times as likely (18,375 vs 1845).

According to HUD's eCon Planning Suite desk guide, a disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percent or more) than the income level as a whole.) Using this definition, White, Hispanic, and Black households earning fewer than 80% AMI have disproportionately greater need with regards to housing problems. White households have the highest percentages regardless of income followed by Hispanic and Black households.

In total 83.6% of households earning 0-30% AMI have a housing problem. The percentages are White at 40.7%, Hispanic at 20.8%, and Black households at 16.6%. Households earning 30-50% AMI, 84% have a housing problem (White 34%, Hispanic 29.9%, and Black 13.9%) and 70% of households earning 50-80% AMI have a housing problem (White 33.9%, Hispanic 20.6%), and Black 10%). Almost half (48%) of the households earning 80-100% AMI have a housing problem with White (26.39%) and Hispanic (13%) having a disproportionately greater need.

White households have the highest numbers under all income categories of households that have one or more of the four housing problems. All households, regardless of race, at 80% AMI and below, have more housing problems than homes without housing problems. The largest issues affecting the jurisdiction as a whole falling under 50-80% AMI, closely followed by 30-50% AMI and 0-30% AMI households. White households at 0-30% AMI have the highest numbers of housing problems (40.7%), followed by Hispanic (20.8%) and Black (16.6%) households. In total 83.6% of households have a housing problem in this AMI.

White (34%) and Hispanic (29.9%) households earning 30-50% AMI have the highest numbers with one or more housing problems followed by Black (13.9%) households. In total 84% of households have a housing problem in this AMI.

White (33.9%) and Hispanic (20.6%) households earning 50-80% AMI have the highest numbers with one or more housing problems followed by Black (10%) households. In total, 70% of households in this AMI have a housing problem.

White (26.39%) households earning 80-100% AMI have the highest numbers with one or more housing problems followed by Hispanic (13%) households. In total, 48% of household in this AMI have a housing problem.

White households have the highest numbers under all income categories 100% AMI and below that have one or more of the four housing problems, at 46 percent.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

For this section, according to the eCon Guide, disproportionate housing need refers to any group that has a housing need which is at least 10 percentage points higher than the total population. The following tables identify the extent of severe housing problems by income and race. Severe housing problems include: inadequate housing; severe overcrowding (1.51 persons or more per room); and housing cost burden of 50 percent.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	16,400	3,825	1,740
White	7,860	1,935	815
Black / African American	3,260	945	250
Asian	570	205	145
American Indian, Alaska Native	140	25	60
Pacific Islander	20	0	0
Hispanic	4,175	655	435

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

7.74 % of 211684 (according to table at top of total households in LV)

White households 0-30% AMI have the highest numbers of severe housing problems, having almost double the amount of households with at least one housing problem than Hispanic and Black households.

White -47.9% , Black -19.87%, Hispanic – 25.45% --% out of problems

White- 35.78%, Black – 14.84%, Hispanic 19%- ==% out of total in AMI

.82% of the jurisdiction's households have no/negative income

74.66% of 0-30% have severe housing burden

None – total with problem as whole (7.47%)

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	12,395	11,150	0
White	5,275	5,160	0
Black / African American	2,055	1,670	0
Asian	500	490	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	160	80	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	4,090	3,590	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

5.85 % of 211684 (according to table at top of total households in LV)

White and Hispanic households earning 30-50% AMI have the greatest number of severe housing problems, followed by Black households.

Out of those with problems (12395): White-42.55%, Hispanic-32.99%, Black-16.57%

Out of total listed with and w/o (23545) : White- 22.4%, Hispanic-17%, Black-8.7%,

52.64% have severe housing problem within AMI

None – total with problem as a whole (5.855%)

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	9,300	26,370	0
White	4,420	13,635	0
Black / African American	945	3,770	0
Asian	480	1,110	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	49	120	0
Pacific Islander	10	45	0
Hispanic	3,170	7,080	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

4.36% of 211684 (according to table at top of total households in LV)

White and Hispanic households earning 50-80% have the greatest number of severe housing problems.

Out of those with problems (9300): White – 47.5%, Hispanic – 34%

Out of total listed with and w/o (35670): White -12.39 %, Hispanic – 8.88%

26.07% have severe housing problem within AMI

None-total with problem as a whole is 4.39%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,370	18,475	0
White	1,460	10,450	0
Black / African American	400	1,800	0
Asian	190	950	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	105	0
Pacific Islander	0	80	0
Hispanic	1,195	4,680	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

1.59% of 211684 (according to table at top of total households in LV)

White and Hispanic households earning 80-100% AMI have the greatest number of severe housing problems.

Out of those with problems (3370): White-43%, Hispanic-35.45%

Out of total listed with and w/o (21845): White-6.68% , Hispanic-5.47%1460

15.42% have severe housing problem within AMI

None – total with problem as a whole is 1.59%

White households at 0-30% AMI have the highest numbers of severe housing problems (35.7%), followed by Hispanic (19%) and Black (14.8%) households. In total, 74.36% of households have a severe housing problem in this AMI.

White (22.4%) and Hispanic (17%) households earning 30-50% AMI have the highest numbers with severe housing problems. In total, 52.6% of households have a severe housing problem in this AMI.

White (12%) households earning 50-80% AMI have the highest numbers with severe housing problems. In total, 26% of households in this AMI have a severe housing problem.

No group earning 80-100% AMI had 10% or more with severe housing problems. In total, 15.4% of household in this AMI have a severe housing problem.

Discussion

No race or ethnicity stood out with a disproportionately greater need, according to HUD's definition, that was at least 10 percentage points higher than the total population. Whites have the highest numbers overall and they only make up 9 percent (19,015) of total households with a severe housing problem. **Although, no race or ethnicity met HUD's definition, households living below 50% AMI are in great need of assistance.**

However, of the race and ethnicities the following are those that have a disproportionately greater need within their AMI:

- White households at 0-30% AMI have the highest numbers of severe housing problems (35.7%), followed by Hispanic (19%) and Black (14.8%) households. **In total, 74.36% of households have a severe housing problem in this AMI.**
- White (22.4%) and Hispanic (17%) households earning 30-50% AMI have the highest numbers with severe housing problems. **In total, 52.6% of households have a severe housing problem in this AMI.**
- White (12%) households earning 50-80% AMI have the highest numbers with severe housing problems. **In total, 26% of households in this AMI have a severe housing problem.**
- No group earning 80-100% AMI had 10% or more with severe housing problems. In total, 15.4% of household in this AMI have a severe housing problem.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction:

For this section, according to the eCon Guide, a disproportionate housing need refers to any group that has a housing need which is at least 10 percentage points higher than the total population. The following tables identify the extent of housing cost burden by race.

Families who pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing are considered cost burdened and may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation and medical care.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	114,245	49,480	38,685	1,850
White	74,485	26,445	19,540	860
Black / African American	9,395	6,635	6,335	275
Asian	6,080	2,385	1,820	165
American Indian, Alaska Native	795	210	325	60
Pacific Islander	185	125	100	0
Hispanic	21,010	12,620	9,690	445

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Population 211684 taken from HUD provided materials (2007-2011 ACS) -204260 total (7424 not counted)

53.969% pay <=30% of 211684

23.37% pay 30-50%

18.27% pay >50%

.87% is No/negative income (not computed)

Based on total numbers used here.... =204260

43% are cost burdened (30-50 & 50+)

24% pay 30-50% (White make up more than 1/2 in this category--12.9 % whites of whole)

18.9% pay more than 50% (Whites make up more than 1/2 of this category---9.56% whites of whole)

Discussion:

Based on the data, 42 percent of all households have a housing burden greater than 30 percent and 18 percent of households have a burden greater than 50 percent. White households are the only group identified that meet the definition of having a disproportionately greater need for those that pay between 30-50 percent (12.5%). Hispanic households are the closest, but do not meet the definition coming in at less than half that of White households.

Regardless of race or ethnicity, a significant number of households in the city of Las Vegas have a housing burden that exceeds HUD's definition of affordable housing.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

For this section, according to the eCon Guide, a disproportionate housing need refers to any group that has a housing need which is at least 10 percentage points higher than the total population. The following tables identify the extent of housing problems.

Housing Problems:

Using this definition, White, Hispanic, and Black households earning fewer than 80% AMI have disproportionately greater need with regards to housing problems. White households have the highest percentages regardless of income followed by Hispanic and Black households.

- 0-30% AMI: 84% Total (White 41%, Hispanic 30%, Black 17%)
- 30-50% AMI: 84% Total (White 34%, Hispanic 17%, Black 14%)
- 50-80% AMI: 70% Total (White 34%, Hispanic 21%, Black 10%)
- 80-100% AMI: 48% Total (White 26%, Hispanic 13%)

Severe Housing Problems:

White households have the highest levels showing a disproportionately greater need for all income categories from 0-80 percent AMI. Hispanic households have a disproportionately greater need under 50% AMI and Black households living below 30% AMI have a disproportionately greater need.

- 0-30% AMI: 75% Total (White households 36%, Hispanic 19%, Black 15%)
- 30-50% AMI: 52% Total (White 22%, Hispanic 17%)
- 50-80% AMI: 26% Total (White 12%)
- 80-100% AMI: 15% Total (none over 10%)

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

In addition to housing problems, it is likely that households living at or below 50% AMI and even those at <80% AMI have limited access to good schools, fewer opportunities to secure better housing, lower education attainment, lower paying jobs, and little to no savings. According to a Brookings Institution study based on the ACS 2012, it is estimated that approximately 16% of the City's population also has limited English proficiency causing another hurdle to better paying jobs and opportunities for family members.

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

The figures and text below are from the Regional Analysis of Impediments that illustrate the concentration of minority racial and ethnic groups and locations residents living below the poverty level using 2010 data.

Figure 3 indicates the areas of heavier minority population for all of Clark County. It is similar in concentration to Figure 8, which pinpoints the areas of population which live under the poverty level. Figure 3 indicates the proportion of the population that all minorities constitute for all of Clark County. While Clark County's urban core, which is centered around Downtown Las Vegas, is quite racially and ethnically diverse, Figure 3 shows that some severe concentrations exist and that racial and ethnic diversity is not uniform throughout the county's urban core. As of 2010, minorities as a whole lived in the vast majority of the county's urban core.

Figure 3 also shows some substantial concentrations of minorities in the southern and eastern neighborhoods of North Las Vegas as well as in the eastern part of Las Vegas and in unincorporated Clark County east of North Las Vegas and south of Las Vegas. Many of these concentrations have become more intense and more widespread since 2000.

Figure 3 Minority Population per Are

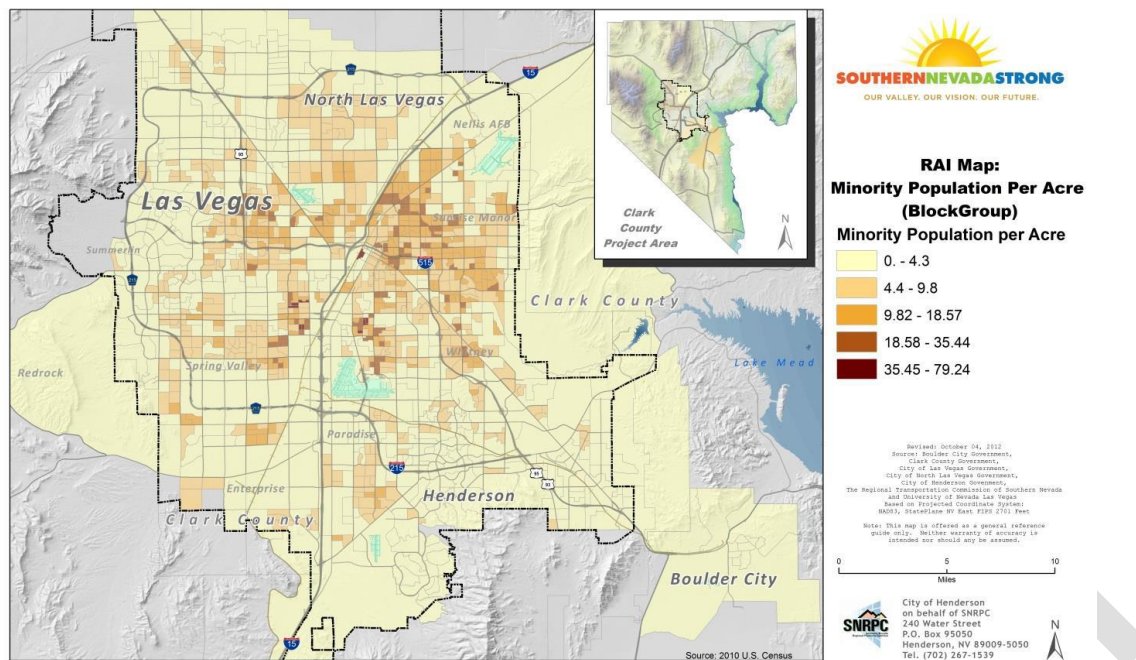
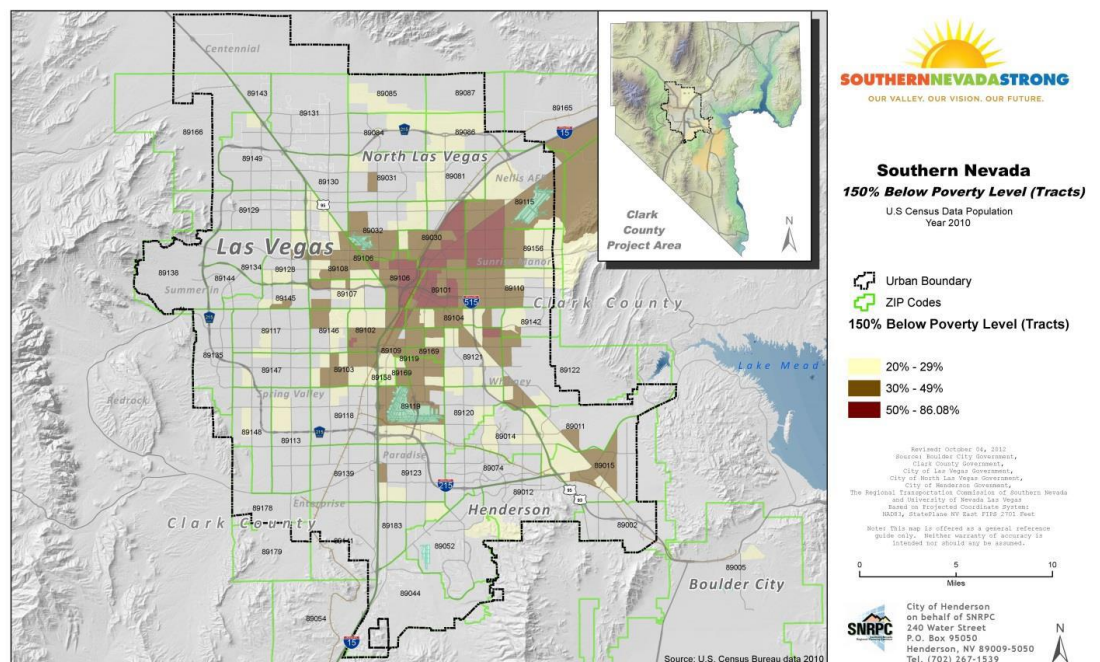


Figure 8 Residents Living under the Poverty Level in Southern Nevada



NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA) operates and manages the Public Housing (PH) in our area. The organization formally began operations on January 1, 2010 and combines the Housing Authority of the city of Las Vegas, Clark County Housing Authority, and North Las Vegas Housing Authority into one agency. SNRHA indicated that it has 2,667 public housing units, 9,938 vouchers and 2560 special purpose vouchers in the entire County. As seen in the map below, the majority of the public housing (19 out of 29 & 4 senior non-aided sites) are located within City limits.

The following information in this section provided by the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority along with updated tables.

Totals in Use

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	2,731	9,995	64	9,271	312	230	78

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	2,667	9,938	103	9835	804	289	1467

Data Source: SNRHA 2.2015

Characteristics of Residents

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	10,350	12,552	10,322	12,605	10,410	10,851
Average length of stay	0	0	5	5	0	6	0	2
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	3	2	1	3
# Homeless at admission	0	0	3	9	0	5	0	4
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	981	1,863	7	1,749	72	7
# of Disabled Families	0	0	496	2,357	8	2,118	140	34
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	2,731	9,995	64	9,271	312	230
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

	Program Type								
	Certific ate	Mod- Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project – based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Average Annual Income	0	0	10,508	13,120	9.913	13,677	9,409	10,183	13,243
Average length of stay	0	0	6.6	9.0	3.0	9.6	2.4	5.5	11.2
Average Household size	0	0	2.2	2.7	3.3	2.9	1.3	3.9	2.0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	266	952	11	119	761	40	21
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	988	1876	25	1378	165	14	294
# of Disabled Families	0	0	566	2546	13	1136	319	46	1032
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	24	0	0	0	0		0

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

Data Source: SNRHA 2.20145 ** Note: SNRHA added Disabled Column like other tables

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	1,188	3,203	20	2,834	165	121	49
Black/African American	0	0	1,397	6,533	39	6,201	137	104	27
Asian	0	0	83	113	3	104	4	1	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	25	64	1	58	4	1	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	38	82	1	74	2	3	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	1151	3092	41	1893	472	154	532
Black/African American	0	0	1399	6657	57	5224	327	138	911

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Asian	0	0	93	115	5	82	10	1	17
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	35	73	1	45	12	3	12
Pacific Islander	0	0	33	102	1	76	9	4	12
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data Source: SNRHA 2.201115

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	542	1,073	14	997	23	23	10
Not Hispanic	0	0	2,189	8,922	50	8,274	289	207	68

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	538	1028	25	746	56	40	161
Not Hispanic	0	0	2127	8956	78	6539	762	257	1320

Data Source: SNRHA 2.201

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

There are 82 families with disabilities on the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list, which is 10% of the households on the list. The waiting list has been closed since 2008 (over 7 years). There are 998 families with disabilities on the Public Housing waiting list, which is 27.1% of households on the list. The waiting list has been closed since July 2014 (over 6 months). These households need access to transportation, supportive services for their disabled household member, food assistance, education opportunities and access to other mainstream programs.

[Source: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority]

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority provides housing and supportive services to the very low-income, especially those at 30% AMI and below. Their most immediate needs include transportation, access to other mainstream programs, job training, additional education, food assistance, health care, and childcare assistance. The most immediate need for the Housing Choice Voucher participants would be security deposits.

[Source: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority]

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

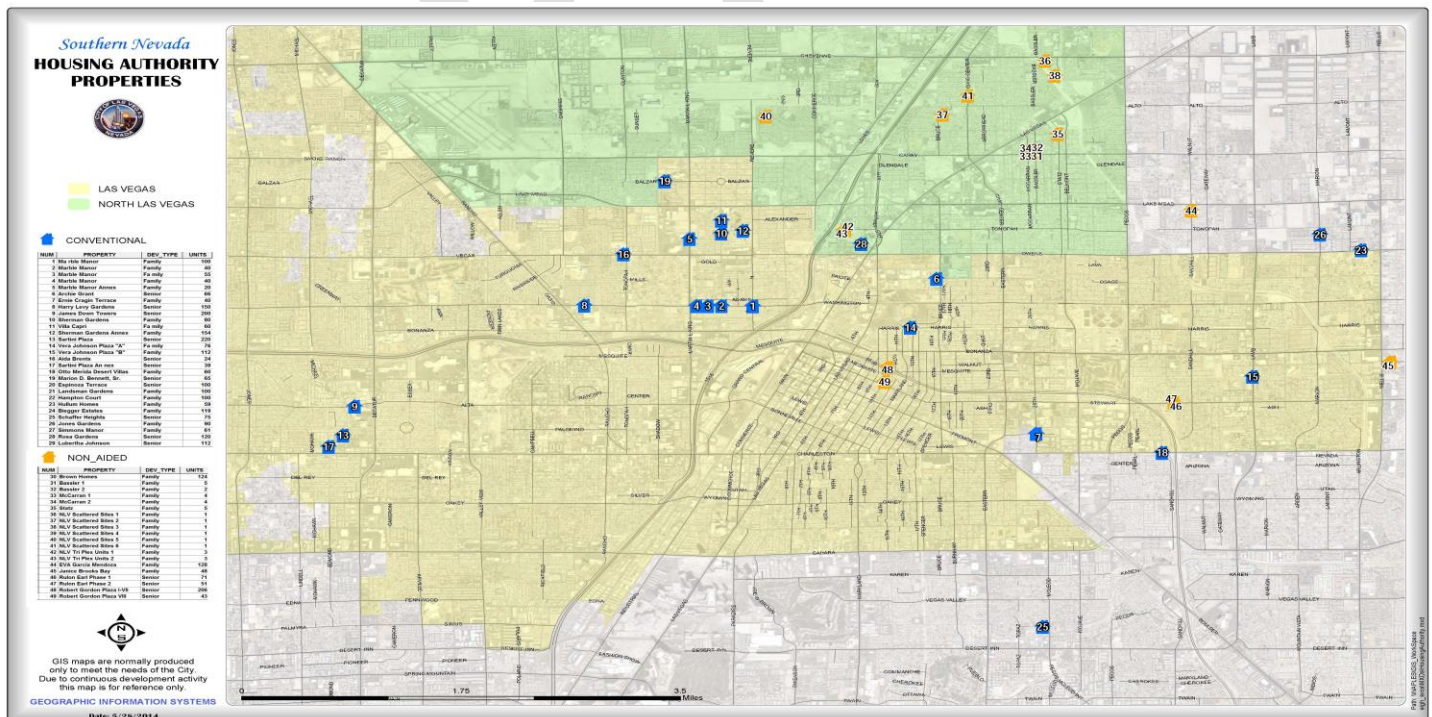
The needs of public housing and housing choice voucher holders mirror those of the population at large as cost burden appears to be the major problem with most low-and moderate income households.

[Source: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority]

Discussion

The majority of existing affordable rental housing in the HCP Consortium is affordable to those with incomes between 51 and 80% of AMI. There are 2,882 public housing units and 9,995 publicly assisted households in Clark County with lengthy waiting lists for both programs. These facts indicate the need for the production of more affordable rental units for those with incomes below 50% of AMI.

[Source: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority]



Voucher holders by jurisdiction and race

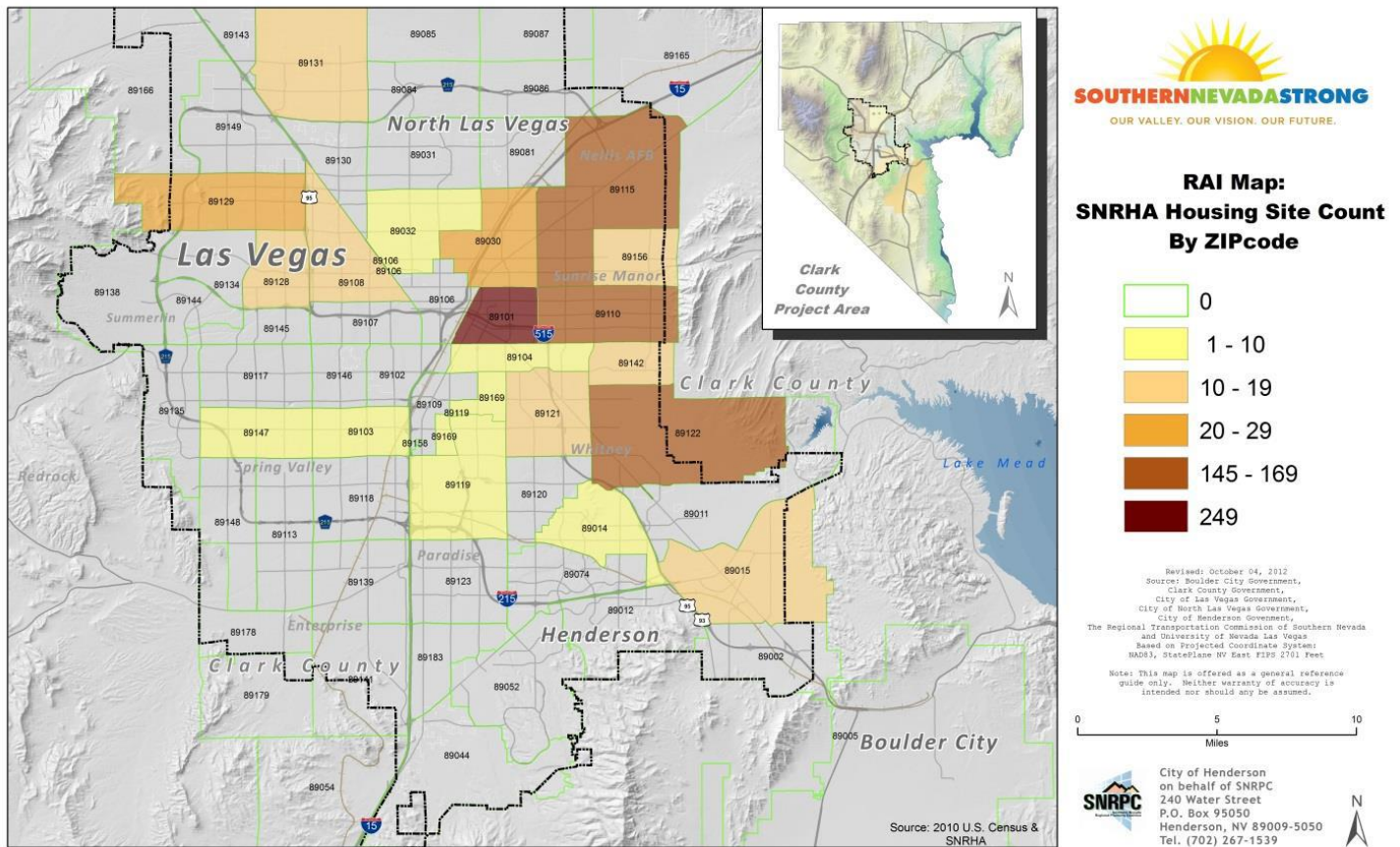
Voucher Holders by Jurisdiction	Total Voucher Households	Caucasian	Non-Hispanic Caucasian	African American	Asian	Hispanic of Any Race
Unincorporated Clark County	2977	1071	718	1808	34	395
Las Vegas	2423	718	512	1628	31	220
North Las Vegas	1441	192	108	1232	5	94
Henderson	537	289	231	224	12	66
Boulder City	13	12	12	1	0	0
Total	7391	2282	1581	4893	82	775
Total as a percentage		30.9%	21.4%	66.2%	1.1%	10.5%

Source: SNRHA, April 2014, Table 46 from the RAI

“Table 46 shows the total number of Housing Choice Voucher holders for each jurisdiction and is also broken down by race. Clark County and Las Vegas have the most total voucher holders, which would not be unexpected by their larger land areas than the other jurisdictions. Henderson seems to be low in the numbers, which was also shown in the maps on previous pages. As a jurisdiction with more high opportunity areas, it would be ideal to find higher participation rates in this area. As noted in the previous paragraph, this could be related to the amount of rental assistance being provided is simply not enough for participants to be able to afford to live in the higher priced areas.

Table 46 also breaks down the residents by race, and similar to the public housing sites, a disproportionate number of Housing Choice Voucher residents are African American (66.2% compared to 10.7% of total population). As noted above in the public housing section, there are most likely many contributing factors to this. The Southern Nevada Strong Regional Plan provides land use recommendations that would affect many of the social issues that may influence this trend, such as better school siting, improved economic opportunity, and increased transportation choices. However, as noted before this is a larger social trend that needs to be addressed on many fronts. For the purposes of this report, *a recommendation would be made to the SNRHA to continue to promote their self-sufficiency programs, especially within the African American community.*”

Figure 38 Location of SNRHA Affordable Housing Units



According to the Regional Analysis of Impediments (RAI), the majority of the affordable housing units owned by the SNRHA are in the zip codes 89101, 89110, 89115, and 89122. These zip codes are located in the eastern section of the valley and are concentrated in areas designated as low and very low opportunity index sites. It is a positive program for the SNRHA to be able to utilize these sites in order to provide more affordable housing options for southern Nevada residents, however, SNRHA should attempt to provide more sites in higher opportunity areas. It is obviously a balancing act for SNRHA to weigh the costs of properties versus the amount of families they can help, which very likely contributes to more residences being purchased in these lower priced communities. However, the SNRHA should look for any opportunity to find some lower priced properties in the higher opportunity areas.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The SNH CoC Board is responsible for implementation and evaluation of the Help Hope Home Plan to End Homelessness. An updated gaps analysis was conducted in 2013 to help identify the needs of homeless households and develop a regional response. Homeless needs are identified through regular meetings of the SNH CoC Board and CoCEWG, the Point in Time (PIT) Count, and regular communication between outreach workers, the emergency shelters and supportive housing programs.

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

It is estimated that 36,718* members of the Southern Nevada population experience homelessness annually. The annual estimate of homelessness in Southern Nevada represents approximately 1.9% of the total population of Southern Nevada.

*Includes all of Clark County.

Source: 2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Census & Survey

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	1887	3088
Black or African American	1894	2059
Asian	99	85
American Indian or Alaska Native	32	158
Pacific Islander	46	65
Other	425	810
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	542	2029
Not Hispanic	3839	4237
TOTAL	4381	6266
According to Coop	Total Homeless 10647	

Data Source: 2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

Based on the 2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey, there were 355 families with children and 1 veteran family with children homeless for the PIT count. These families are those in poverty, usually having a single parent in a minimum wage job and oftentimes with a mixture of substance abuse, domestic violence, mental health issues and child abuse in the family dynamic. They also have limited support systems.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

The most recent surveys conducted in Southern Nevada (years 2013 and 2014) have shown that individual homeless persons are more likely to be White males over the age of 30. In 2013, 73.8% of the Southern Nevada survey respondents indicated they were of male gender, and 43.3% of 2013 survey respondents identified their racial/ethnic group as White/Caucasian. Similarly, 71.4% of the 2014 respondents identified themselves as male gender, and 47.3% identified themselves as White/Caucasian. Black/African American households are overly represented in the homeless population; they are 9.8% of the overall population but 39.4% of the homeless population.

It should be noted that prior to 2014, HUD required CoCs to report race, ethnicity, and gender data separately for all persons surveyed. However, per HUD, race and ethnicity data were collected using separate survey questions. However, in the 2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, the majority of survey respondents were not aware of the difference between 'race' and 'ethnicity', and the survey results reflect this. While 885 respondents provided a response to the race question (Which racial group do you identify with the most?), only 351 provided a response to the ethnicity question (Which ethnic group do you identify with the most?) This must be taken into account when reviewing data for race and ethnicity for the year 2014.

- 47.3% of survey respondents identified their racial group as White/Caucasian.
- 39.4% of respondents identified their racial group as Black/African American.
- 1.6% of respondents identified their racial group as American Indian/Alaskan Native.
- 2.5% of respondents identified their racial group as Asian/Pacific Islander
- 9.2% of respondents identified their racial group as Other/Multi-Ethnic.
- 30.2% of respondents identified their ethnic group as Hispanic/Latino

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Extensive information on the nature and extent of homelessness is available in detail in the *2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey*, available on the HELPHOPEHOME.ORG website. The following description of the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homeless households is pulled directly from the census and survey, and focuses on a small proportion of the information available.

The 2014 Southern Nevada PIT Count indicates that between 2013 and 2014, the total number of homeless persons increased from 7,355 to 9,417, respectively. The number of unsheltered homeless persons (including the hidden homeless population) increased from 4,435 to 5,468 respectively during this time period. It is estimated that 36,718 members of the Southern Nevada population experience homelessness annually. The annual estimate of homelessness in Southern Nevada represents approximately 1.9% of the total population of Southern Nevada. Some of the most important findings are outlined here:

- 58.0% of homeless persons in Southern Nevada were unsheltered.
- 36.1% of the unsheltered population was considered "hidden" homeless, and the remaining 63.9% were classified as street homeless.
- 41.9% of the persons enumerated in the PIT Count were in sheltered facilities.
- 27.8% of survey respondents were between the ages of 51 and 60.
- 9.6% of respondents were between the ages of 18 and 21, which more than doubles the amount of homeless persons in this category in 2013 (4.7%).

- 73.9% reported living in Southern Nevada when they most recently became homeless.
- 50.1% survey respondents cited job loss as the primary cause of their homelessness, making it the primary cause of homelessness for the majority of this population.
- 45.8% of survey respondents reported that they were homeless for the first time.
- 38.3% of survey respondents reported that they had been homeless four or more times in the last three years.
- 41.1% of the 2014 survey respondents reported that they had been homeless for a year or more since their last housing situation; this is one criterion included in the HUD definition of chronic homelessness.
- 43.9% reported that they were renting a home or apartment prior to becoming homeless.
- No Transportation was the leading barrier to obtaining employment (27.4%), closely followed by No Permanent Address (23.4%).
- The most commonly used service/assistance was Free Meals (41.2%).
- 916 persons of the unsheltered (street) population was found to be living in cars/vans/RVs, abandoned buildings, encampments, and parks.
- 28.5% of homeless respondents indicated that since they most recently became homeless, they had needed medical care but had been unable to receive it.
- 6.6% of survey respondents reported they were incarcerated immediately before becoming homeless this time
- The majority (74.8%) of survey respondents had spent no nights in jail or prison during the 12 months prior to the survey.

Discussion:

The increase in youth homelessness from 2013 to 2014 is a matter of concern for the community and will need to be addressed. Homeless individuals and families need better access to mainstream programs, medical care, re-entry assistance, transportation assistance, and housing. With 45.8% reporting that they are first time homeless and 43.9% reporting being housed prior to their homelessness, Southern Nevada needs to expand opportunities to prevent homelessness, keeping families stable and ultimately saving money. The City is also an active member of the US Conference of Mayors and convenes monthly with stakeholders to implement strategies for reaching “functional zero” for our homeless veterans. Functional zero means no homeless Vets on the streets.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction:

The Office of Community Services funds and operates programs and services that meet the basic needs of the most vulnerable people in our community - families and individuals with low incomes, children, domestic violence and sexual assault victims, homeless people, seniors, and persons with disabilities. We invest in programs that help people gain independence and success.

The special needs population includes elderly and frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with alcohol and other addictions, persons diagnosed with AIDS and related diseases, mental illness, and victims of domestic violence. Self-sufficiency is not an option for certain segments of the special needs population due to age and/or need for services. These households need permanent housing with supportive services, assisted living, transportation, medical services, treatment options and many other social service supports. Services to these populations are critical to preventing homelessness.

This section will discuss the characteristics and needs of persons in various subpopulations of Las Vegas who are not homeless but may require supportive services, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental) persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, persons with alcohol or drug addiction, and victims of domestic violence and their families. Services to these populations are critical to preventing homelessness.

HOPWA HUD #'s

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	6,030
Area incidence of AIDS	215
Rate per population	11
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	641
Rate per population (3 years of data)	11
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	6,170
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	308
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	0

Table 26 – HOPWA Data

Data Source: CDC HIV Surveillance

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	0
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	66
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	0

Table 27 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Many are coping well with their situations with the need for public assistance. Some find needs that can only be met with help from outside their family. Some are on the verge of homelessness themselves and struggle from day to day. Some live independently, while others depend on family or caregivers to help them on a daily basis. Needs for these populations are as varied as the populations are themselves and depend on individual situations.

Elderly and Frail Elderly-

Elderly persons typically need assistance with personal care and help providing for themselves. The frail elderly are most likely to require increasing levels of medical care, meals, daily living assistance, transportation and other services. Most senior citizens prefer to live in their own homes or with their relatives, in independent living settings. Different housing settings may address the different household needs of the elderly, along a continuum ranging from living in one's own home, with relatives, or in independent living facilities, to residence in assisted living or personal care homes.

HUD Defines Elderly as anyone 62 years of age or older. Frail Elderly are elderly persons who need assistance to perform routine activities of daily living such as help with eating, bathing/restroom use, shopping and leaving the house. In Las Vegas, the number of households with residents aged 55 and older increased in the past decade. Between 2000 and 2010, the two highest growth rates of all age cohorts were the 85 and older (87 percent) cohort and the 55 to 64 (67 percent) cohort. Nevada's 65+ populations grew 48.2% between 2000 and 2010. (Elders Count Nevada) In 2010, Clark County was home to 323,405 persons age 60 and older. (Aging Trends and Challenges in Nevada, UNLV Center for Democratic Culture) In 2010, almost two-thirds of the state's nearly 150,000 veterans 55 or older lived in the Las Vegas-Henderson area. (Elders Count Nevada) By the year 2020, 1 in 5 citizens of Nevada will be over the age of 65. All other age groups are projected to decrease in population during this same amount of time. (SNS Existing Conditions Report)

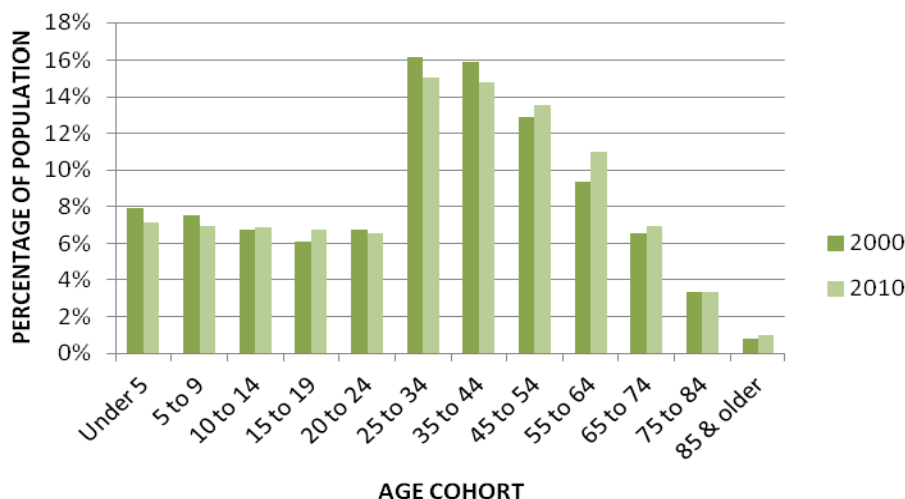


Figure 4: Change in Age Cohorts, 2000-2010

Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Data (2000 & 2010)

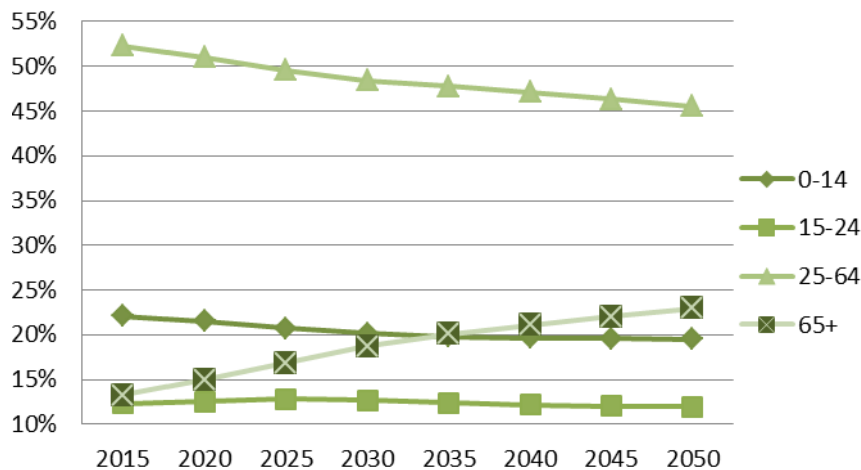


Figure 5: Population Projections, by Age Group, 2015-2050

Source: CBER, Population Forecast (2012)

Severely Mentally Ill-

As of 2012 the Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health estimate the population of Severely Mentally Ill people in Clark County to be 12,379, the highest in the state. Of that group, they estimate that roughly 25% are receiving the services that they need. Clark County has the most noticeable insufficient service reach in Nevada which is a direct impact on the city. People in their middle stages of life are more likely to receive the resources they need. There are few resources for early intervention/prevention. Also, elderly SMI are less likely to receive the services they need.

(Behavioral Gaps analysis 2012)

Severely mentally ill encompasses a range of people with variable service and support needs. Severely mentally ill population includes people under the age of 60 suffering from dementia as well as violent and sex offenders.

Developmentally Disabled-

According to the Developmental Disabilities Resource Center, Developmental disabilities are disabilities manifested before the person reaches twenty-two (22) years of age, which constitutes a substantial disability to the affected individual, and is attributable to mental retardation or related conditions which include cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism or other neurological conditions when such conditions result in impairment of general intellectual functioning or adaptive behavior similar to that of a person with mental retardation. Between 1997 and 2008 the prevalence of parent reported developmental disabilities grew 17.1% country-wide. There are about 1.8 million more children diagnosed with developmental disabilities between 2006-2008 compared to the previous decade. (CDC). Children of families living below the poverty line are more likely to have developmental disabilities. This growth in self-reporting means we will continue to see a growing need for housing and supportive services for this group.

Physically Disabled-

The federal government describes people with physical disabilities as someone who (1) has a physical impairment that substantially limits one or more "major life activities," (2) has a record of such impairment, or (3) is regarded as having such impairment. This is a broad

definition that covers everything from genetic disorders affecting physical impairment to amputations. This makes assessing demographics for this group difficult. A person with physical disabilities is often part of another special needs group such as elderly and frail elderly, developmentally disabled that require supportive services as well.

Persons with Alcohol and Other Drug Addictions-

According to SAMSHA, Nevada ranks within the top 10 states for the following substance abuse and mental health issues: Illicit drug use (not marijuana), non-medical use of pain relievers and a major depressive episode in the past year. Rates of abuse or dependence on alcohol have remained at or above the national rate for years, while rates of abuse or dependence on drugs is more variable, generally remaining at or below the national rate.

The removal of architectural barriers from the homes of the elderly and the physically disabled is a cost effective way to maintain safe and secure housing for persons with special needs, ensuring, to the extent possible, their independent living. Overall, the rehabilitation of aging housing, especially those homes owned by the elderly, is a priority to address health and safety needs and to prevent deterioration and blight in neighborhoods. Additionally, supportive services are also a necessary component to housing in order to maintain safe, stable and independent living. Providing more tenant based rental assistance coupled with convenient access to supportive services would provide dignified living situations for the elderly and the disabled. Based on individual situations, both persons with mental illness and persons impaired by chronic substance abuse need a broad range of services such as case management, treatment, housing, financial assistance, and employment in order to improve their participation in society. Some individuals may be able to live independently, with or without supportive services, while others cannot. Each person's abilities must be carefully evaluated in order for the individual to be provided with the most appropriate services. Since low income mentally ill persons and individuals who chronically abuse drugs and alcohol may be particularly vulnerable to homelessness as discussed on section NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment, special attention is necessary to these housing needs in order to prevent homelessness.

Persons with HIV/AIDS:

This population needs a variety of supportive services to maintain their physical health and self-sufficiency. Among the most sought after services by persons with HIV/AIDS are physician services, case management, clinic services, nutrition centers, and rental assistance.

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

Elderly/Frail Elderly: According to the Clark County Housing Market Analysis by ECONwest in 2013, which includes the City of Las Vegas, "People over 65 will make up 20% of the population in 2035 (up from 12% in 2012). The aging of the population will decrease demand for single-family detached units and increase demand for housing types specific to seniors, such as assisted living facilities."

Persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities

The SNRHA states there are 82 families with disabilities on the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list, which is 10% of the households on the list. The waiting list has been closed since 2008 (over 7 years). Due to the age of the list, it is unknown what the need is today, but one can deduce that with the growing numbers of poverty and the more current Public Housing waitlist of 998 families with disabilities, there is a great need of housing support.

The latest information was garnered from a study conducted in 2011 by Cornell University indicating that there are 307,100 (11.4%) disabled individuals in the State of Nevada, which had increased by nearly 1% since the 2010 Census. In the absence of more specific data, the percentage of disabled individuals was projected across the City's population and distributed proportionately among the twenty zip codes. Further, the study indicated that the median income of \$39,800 for disabled individuals was 25% or nearly \$10,000 lower than for the general population. Therefore, the demand for affordable housing for those individuals with disabilities would be equal to 11.4% of the market demand for the general population of each of our twenty zip codes.

Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families

From 2012 to 2014 there was a 12.06% increase in HIV/AIDS diagnosis in the Las Vegas TGA. We know that approximately 29.35% of the current HIV/AIDS population of 7,808 is receiving Ryan White services. Of the clients being served, 20% are unstable and need assistance. If we apply that to the entire population, then 1,562 households need assistance. We will conduct more extensive surveys to determine if clients need TBRA, STRMU or permanent affordable housing.

Currently there are 40 permanent affordable rental units which are operated by three Project Sponsors, 20 are owned and operated by Aid For Aids of Nevada (AFAN), 12 are scattered site units owned and operated by Golden Rainbow, and Women's Development Center (WDC) provides between 12 and 15 set-aside scattered site units as funding permits. These numbers point to a serious lack of dedicated housing to this population. Less than 1% of the very low income clients are receiving this type housing assistance. AFAN provides Tenant Based Rental Assistance to 36 households and STRMU to 160 households. These also equal to less than 1% of the population.

Persons with Alcohol or other Drug Addiction

Persons with alcohol and other drug addictions experience many of the same housing needs as persons with disabilities. The housing resources for non-homeless AODA are limited. While the homeless AODA population has access to emergency shelters and resources, there is a need for long term and permanent housing with services to support a lifestyle of recovery, including case management, access to mental health services and job training. Rates of unmet treatment in Nevada vary for illicit drugs vs. alcohol. In general, the rates for unmet treatment of drug users remains at or below the national average while the rates for unmet treatment of alcohol abusers stay at or above the national average.

Victims of domestic violence and their families

Domestic Violence in all forms is greatly under reported throughout the nation and there is no national database tracking numbers, so estimating its scope in Las Vegas is difficult. Women, men, children and families leaving domestic violence often flee with little to nothing. The fear of not knowing where or how to seek help and what will happen paralyzes many victims.

Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

The Las Vegas Transitional Grant Area (TGA) is comprised of three counties—Clark and Nye Counties in Nevada and Mohave County, Arizona. The city of Las Vegas serves as the administrator of the formula grant-funded HOPWA program which is part of the Ryan White TGA. The numbers in this plan are only from Clark County

According to the Las Vegas TGA Ryan White 2014 Comprehensive Care Plan, as of December 31, 2013 there were a total of 7,808 persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH/A) in Clark County as reported by the Nevada State Health Division-HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program. They also reported that there were 4,041 persons living with AIDS (PLWA) in Clark and 3,767 people living with HIV (PLWH) in Clark County as of December 31, 2013.

In 2013 there were 379 new HIV infections reported in Clark and Nye County with 328 of those being male and 51 female. New diagnosis were predominately in the White, non-Hispanic population with 140, followed by the Hispanic population with 117, Black, non-Hispanic with 93, and Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 17. Male to male sexual contact (MSM) continues to be the primary mode of transmission in Clark County representing 251 of all new infections which is an astounding 77% of all new infections for 2013. This is followed by MSM+IDU (injection drug user) at 26 and 8%, Heterosexual contact with 46 and 12%, and IDU with 13 or 3% respectively. New diagnosis were predominately in the 25-34 age range at 132 and 35%, followed by 13-24 at 86 and 23%, 35-44 at 69 and 18%, and 45-54 at 60 and 16% respectively.

New AIDS diagnosis in 2013 for Clark County followed somewhat of a similar trend. Total new AIDS diagnosis in the area was 220 for 2013. Males represented 85% of all new AIDS diagnosis and females just 15%. With regard to race/ethnicity the White, non-Hispanic population represented 35% of new cases, Black non-Hispanic 30%, Hispanic 28% and Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 5%. MSM also dominated new AIDS diagnosis with 76% in 2013 followed by Heterosexual contact at 11%, IDU at 6% and MSM at 5%. With regard to age the majority, 27%, are 25-34, 24% in the 35-44 age bracket, and 23% are 45-54, finally 14% 55-64 respectively.

From 2012 to 2014 there was a 12.06% increase in HIV/AIDS diagnosis in the Las Vegas TGA. We know that approximately 29.35% of the current HIV/AIDS population of 7,808 is receiving Ryan White services. Of the clients being served, 20% are unstable and need assistance. If we apply that to the entire population, then 1,562 households need assistance. We will conduct more extensive surveys to determine if clients need TBRA, STRMU or permanent affordable housing.

Currently there are 40 permanent affordable rental units which are operated by three Project Sponsors, 20 are owned and operated by Aid For Aids of Nevada (AFAN), 12 are scattered site units owned and operated by Golden Rainbow, and Women's Development Center (WDC) provides between 12 and 15 set-aside scattered site units as funding permits. These numbers point to a serious lack of dedicated housing to this population. Less than 1% of the very low income clients are receiving this type housing assistance. AFAN provides Tenant Based Rental Assistance to 36 households and STRMU to 160 households. These also equal to less than 1% of the population.

Discussion:

The following information comes from the Citywide Housing Market Study and the Regional Analysis of Impediments.

From the Citywide Housing Market Study:
Special Needs Affordable Housing

According to the Americans with Disabilities Act, a person is considered to be disabled if they have a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activity; a record of such impairment, or being regarded as having such an impairment.

Single Family Housing Demand

The latest information was garnered from a study conducted in 2011 by Cornell University indicating that there are 307,100 (11.4%) disabled individuals in the State of Nevada, which had increased by nearly 1% since the 2010 Census. In the absence of more specific data, the percentage of disabled individuals was projected across the City's population and distributed proportionately among the twenty zip codes. Further, the study indicated that the median income of \$39,800 for disabled individuals was 25% or nearly \$10,000 lower than for the general population. Therefore, the demand for affordable housing for those individuals with disabilities would be equal to 11.4% of the market demand for the general population of each of our twenty zip codes.

Multi-Family Rental Housing Demand

The same study and projections were made to determine the multi-family housing demand for our special needs populations as was used to determine the single family housing demand. However the demand was based upon 11.4% of the multi-family housing demand for the general population. The demand for affordable units is included within the overall housing demand goals for families at or below 60% AMI.

From the Regional Analysis of Impediments:
Disability Status

Table 13 shows the number of residents with disability status for Clark County, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Henderson, and Boulder City, compared with the state of Nevada in 2012. For all jurisdictions other than North Las Vegas, the percentage has increased since 2000.

Table 13 Disability status for the civilian non-institutionalized population 5 years and over, 2000 and 2012, Nevada, Clark County, and selected cities

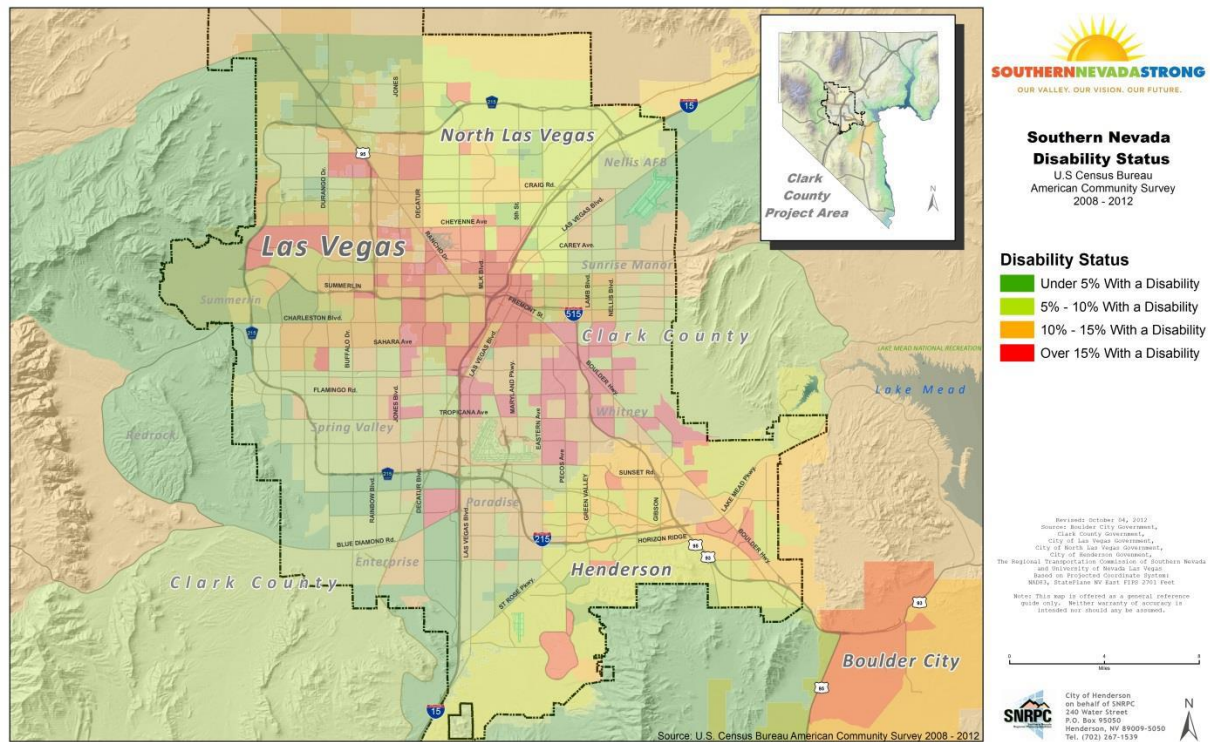
Area	2000		2012*	
	Disability status, civilian non-institutionalized population 5 years and older	% with a disability	Disability status, civilian non-institutionalized population 5 years and older	% with a disability
Nevada	375,910	10.3%	328,715	12.9%
Clark Co	264,470	10.5%	232,068	12.6%
Las Vegas	96,564	11.1%	75,587	13.8%
North Las Vegas	21,330	10.5%	20,450	10.2%
Henderson	26,262	8.1%	27,796	11.1%
Boulder City	2,761	9.7%	2,147	14.9%

Source: U.S. Census 2000 SF4 Table QT-P21, U.S. Census 2012 Table S1810, and U.S. Census 2008-2012 Table S1810. *2012 data for Clark County, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas and Henderson is from the ACS 1-year estimates while data for Boulder City reflects ACS 5 year estimates (2008-2012)

Figure 6 shows that people with disability status live throughout Southern Nevada. As our population ages, Southern Nevada can only expect for the number of disabled residents to increase. As these numbers increase, it will be increasingly important to examine the housing opportunities, transportation options, and improvement plans for physical access for those with disabilities and to ensure that efforts are made to address fair housing.

The locations in Figure 6 show several different scenarios for location choice for disabled residents in Southern Nevada. Some of the darker red areas (areas with over 15% disability status rates) are in areas popular with large concentrations of senior residents, including the Anthem area of Henderson (with several age restricted communities) and the Summerlin area of Las Vegas (also with an age restricted community). A second area of red surrounds the Las Vegas medical district, a large medical community of West Las Vegas, bounded by Charleston Blvd and Alta Drive, west of I-15. This area serves a large medical community of hospitals, medical clinics, and ancillary services, and would naturally welcome a large community in need of medical services. The third area of dark red mirrors the low-income urban core area of Southern Nevada. This area has the lowest income rental units and housing accommodations as well as the most accessible transit and for that reason may be a reason more disabled residents, especially those with a fixed income, locate in this area.

Figure 6 Locations of residents with disability status



Median income and poverty status by protected class and jurisdiction

Table 17 below, shows the median income and poverty status for Caucasians, African Americans, Asians, other races, Hispanics, residents with disability status and households with female heads of household. Asians and Caucasians have the largest median income and lowest percentage below poverty level and disabled residents and households with female heads of households have the lowest median income. The households with a female head of household are by far the largest percentage living in poverty.

Table 17 Median income and poverty status for Clark County in total

Protected Class Designation	Median Income	Percent Below Poverty Level
White Alone *not a protected class	\$ 56,577	13%
Black Alone	\$ 40,959	22%
Asian Alone	\$ 62,207	9%
Other Race	\$ 48,619	19%
Hispanic or Latino	\$ 44,719	21%
With Disability	\$ 31,136	18%
Households With Female Head of Household	\$ 32,976	27%
Total	\$ 54,218	14%

Source: United States Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2008-2012

This pattern is also seen in the individual jurisdictions, Tables 18 – 20, of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas and Henderson. In all of these jurisdictions, the African American category has the lowest median income and highest percentage below the poverty level of all the races. The disabled category shares a low median income with female head of households, however,

does not have as high a percentage below poverty level, probably due to public financial assistance for the disability. Henderson is the only one of these jurisdictions to not have female heads of households as the largest percentage below poverty (African American holds this designation in Henderson).

Table 18 Median income and poverty status for Las Vegas

Protected Class Designation	Median Income	Percent Below Poverty Level
White Alone *not a protected class	\$ 55,793	14.2%
Black Alone	\$ 36,807	24.2%
Asian Alone	\$ 58,331	10.2%
Other Race	\$ 44,145	23.1%
Hispanic or Latino	\$ 42,711	24.0%
With Disability	\$ 24,887	19.5%
Households With Female Head of Household	\$ 32,077	28.5%
Total	\$ 52,601	16.2%

Source: United States Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2008-2012

Looking back at Figure 6, we note that some disabled residents are also clustered in this urban core area where the contract rents are lowest. These disabled residents may be tied to the area due to a fixed income level which blocks their ability to seek out higher rent locations. There are some disabled residents clustered in other areas, however, as previously noted, that is probably due to the proximity of health care or age-restricted communities. These disabled residents are most likely those not as constrained by income constraints or savings levels.

A majority of the transit system is accessible to LEP Spanish speaking residents. The more concentrated Hispanic areas of the northeast and east parts of the region are covered, with the only areas not covered being the southeast, very north and very west neighborhoods. Additionally, almost all of the transit lines are covered as paratransit lines for the physically disabled.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The city of Las Vegas provides a number of public facilities available for citizens, including parks, community centers, and swimming pools. There is a need for public facilities that serve populations with special needs and to for facilities that bring public services as described below into the communities where they are most needed.

How were these needs determined?

Public improvement needs were determined through an annual CIP budgeting process through department requests, research/consultations, CDRB recommendations, citizen input, Council priorities, and Mayoral priorities.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Las Vegas has a number of public improvement needs, including sidewalk, streetscape/landscaping, ADA ramps and other street improvements that would make streets safe and accessible for all residents.

How were these needs determined?

Public improvement needs were determined through an annual CIP budgeting process through department requests, citizen input, Council priorities, and Mayoral priorities.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

In the past four Consolidated Plans, 96,428 low income households received public services that ranged from case management, to rental assistance, child care scholarships, literacy programs, homeless prevention, employment training, transportation, and other services. By partnering with local non-profits, the city helped to create suitable living environments, provide decent affordable housing, and create economic opportunities to assist low income people to attain self-sufficiency.

The existing cost burden on LMI households and renters especially, is an overarching concern for which public services are needed. There is a great need for a streamlined public service approach that combines a series of social needs: workforce development, regional transportation, primary and secondary education, and increased job opportunities.

The city of Las Vegas also has several initiatives tasked to address strategic priorities adopted by City Council in 2014 known as *City by Design*. *City by Design* highlights education and homelessness as two of the City's four strategic priorities. According to the Annie E. Casey Foundation analyzing children's well-being, Nevada's public school system remains dead last in the nation for a third year running. Schools in downtown Las Vegas are some of the lowest performing in the State. The City is taking initiative through various programs to make a collaborative effort and make a difference in the underperforming areas.

- Downtown Achieves - Enhancing educational attainment in seven elementary, two middle, and two high schools in and around the downtown core.
- Innovations in Education - Vision: By 2020, Las Vegas schools in the "impact zones" will be a national model of school improvement and community engagement in Clark

County. The City aspires to facilitate transformational change in a small group of schools (16) by coordinating efforts across multiple systems.

- Las Vegas My Brother's Keeper - The city of Las Vegas is co-sponsoring the initiative, with Nevada Partners. The program focuses on young males and in 2014, community stakeholders were challenged to meet the following three goals: 1) entering school ready to learn & reading at grade level by third grade; 2) keeping students on track to graduate 3) addressing the school to prison pipeline by reducing the racial and ethnic disparities related to disciplinary policy and practices; and contact with the Juvenile Justice System.
[www.lasvegasnevada.gov/Government]
- Homeless Advisory Committee - The mission of this committee is to connect street homeless in the urban core to housing & services that improves safety, health, and wellness. Subgroups work on addressing critical needs, housing, accountability and performance measures, building funding strategies, and public safety through physical enhancements and programs.

How were these needs determined?

Public service needs were identified through public input sessions and focus groups with organizations representing local government, housing, finance, and Special Needs interests.

The City also conducted research on risk indicators, compiling information on areas surrounding the most underperforming schools to come up with three revitalization areas which the City plans to invest in to make a positive change for the neighborhoods, schools, and children.

For more information on the City's priorities regarding education and homelessness please review the HUD Application Manual for FY 15/16 at:
<http://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/Apply/20724.htm>

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The city of Las Vegas and Southern Nevada saw unprecedented growth prior to the Great Recession of 2007-2009. Since 1980 the City saw a 276 percent growth in its population with the largest percentage increase occurring in the 1990's when the city grew 85 percent alone. Following this pace were the number of housing units in the City with a 263 percent increase since 1980 and the largest percentage again occurring in the 1990's when the City's housing stock grew by 74 percent. Growth has slowed drastically since the Great Recession, the housing market and jobs have been on the decline for years with unemployment peaking in 2010 at 14.4 percent. The housing bubble, foreclosures, loss of jobs and uncertainty of the future greatly effected Southern Nevada's economy. The population however is starting to grow again, 6 percent since 2010 and although construction of new housing has only increased 1 percent since 2010 there are signs that the industry is on the rise.

Overall, the city of Las Vegas's housing stock is comprised of about 65 percent single family units (detached and attached), 33 percent multi-family units, and one percent mobile homes. According to 2014 data from City staff approximately, 54 percent of the housing units are owner-occupied and 46 percent are renter-occupied. Homeownership is down four percent

since 2000, following national and statewide trends. The majority of the City's housing was built less than 35 years ago and units built prior to 1980 represent 25 percent of the total housing stock. Given their age units built prior to 1995 may require rehabilitation including lead-based paint remediation on homes built prior to 1979.

Las Vegas is still feeling the effects of the recent economic downturn, but starting to see some signs of recovery. According to myresearcher.com, the unemployment rate is down 1.4 percent from a year ago, currently at 7.5 percent and almost half of what it was at the peak in 2010. Notices of defaults are stabilizing and approximately a 94 percent decrease from the peak in August of 2009. Median sales prices for existing homes have been rising since 2012 currently at around \$175,000. New homes median sales peaked again in 2014 and have since stayed relatively the same at around \$300,000. Rental housing rates however, according to City staff, did not see a substantial change and has remained stable at approximately \$1000 since 2010.

According to the Southern Nevada Strong Clark County Housing Market Analysis of April 2013 by ECONorthwest, "while new construction and sales of homes are still occurring, the housing market in Southern Nevada remains in a state of relative distortion. Foreclosure and investment activity pricing have caused a disconnect from direct consumer demand for different housing types, and uncertainty regarding timing for market stabilization and growth affects development and consumer decision-making." There data showed that, approximately half of Clark County's renter households are cost-burdened and that rents would have to drop significantly to be affordable for most renter households.

The study found that the following trends related to these factors might affect future housing demand in Clark County by 2035 and cause shifts in baseline trends.

The foreclosure crisis will continue to affect demand over the next two to five years. The most significant impact that foreclosures will have is to decrease the percentage and number of homeowners. As credit restrictions decrease and individual credit scores recover, previous homeowners who are now renting will look to re-enter the housing market, changing the demand dynamic as recovery occurs.

Growth in retirees.

People over 65 will make up 20% of the population in 2035 (up from 12% in 2012). The aging of the population will decrease demand for single-family detached units and increase demand for housing types specific to seniors, such as assisted living facilities.

Growth in Echo Boomers.

Echo boomers, who were between of the age of 15 and 28 in 2012, are one of the fastest growing groups nationally and in Clark County. In the earlier part of the planning period, they will prefer rental housing. In the later years, some may choose to purchase homes, including small single-family detached housing, townhouses, or condominiums.

Growth in the Hispanic population.

A third of the County's population will be Hispanic by 2035, which will increase demand for more affordable housing for families, such as townhouses, affordable single-family detached units, or larger apartments.

A projected increase in real personal income may support demand for homeownership, especially of single-family detached units. However, the employment forecast shows growth in higher-wage sectors (e.g., Health Care or Construction) but also growth in lower-wage sectors (e.g., Retail Trade or Arts and Entertainment). This suggests that the County will continue to have demand for both higher-cost housing and lower-cost housing.

Housing preferences and transportation costs will affect the location of housing demand. Two of the groups forecast to grow the most, retirees and Echo Boomers, may generally prefer to live in areas where urban services (e.g., shopping) are easily accessible. In addition, gasoline prices are forecast to remain at existing levels or to increase through 2035.

The entire SNS Clark County Housing Market Analysis is available at <http://www.southernnevadastrong.org/files/managed/Document/328/Clark%20Co%20HousingMarketAnalysis-041213-FNL.pdf>

Housing Units by Type

Year	Single Family	Multiplex	Mobile Home	Apartment	Townhome	Condominium	Total Dwelling Units
2010	144,622	7,307	3,179	53,511	10,350	21,805	240,774
2014	147,787	7,161	2,565	55,275	11,481	19,596	243,865
Change	3,165	(146)	(614)	1,764	1,131	(2,209)	3,091

Source: City of Las Vegas

Housing Tenure

Owner Occupied	114,094	53.6%
Renter Occupied	98,641	46.4%

Source: City of Las Vegas

From Richard W:

1980: 67,133 housing units, population 164,674

1990: 109,670 housing units, population 258,295

2000: 190,724 housing units, population 478,630

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

According to the updated chart from the City's data the city of Las Vegas has 248,308 housing units. The majority of the units, 60 percent, are single family detached structures with the next highest percentage being multiplexes from 5-19 units at 17 percent of the housing stock. Approximately 46 percent of the housing units are rentals, according to tenure, with the majority of the units having two or more bedrooms (75%). The most recent numbers provided by the City show an increase of only 1 percent (2,541) in the number housing units from the 2011 HUD data. This is a drastic decline from the City's housing market peak less than a decade ago.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	147,499	60%
1-unit, attached structure	11,238	5%
2-4 units	22,370	9%
5-19 units	42,854	17%
20 or more units	18,310	7%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	3,496	1%
Total	245,767	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	149,445	60%
1-unit, attached structure	11,062	5%
2-4 units	22,595	9%
5-19 units	41,309	17%
20 or more units	20,526	8%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	3,371	1%
Total	248,308	100%

Data Source: City of Las Vegas

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	264	0%	4,776	5%
1 bedroom	1,106	1%	20,565	22%
2 bedrooms	20,942	18%	35,075	38%
3 or more bedrooms	95,985	81%	32,971	35%
Total	118,297	100%	93,387	100%

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	382	0%	4,376	4%
1 bedroom	1,107	1%	20,501	21%
2 bedrooms	20,254	18%	37,021	38%
3 or more bedrooms	92,351	81%	36,743	37%
Total	114,094	100%	98,641	100%

Data Source: City of Las Vegas

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

According to the Clark County Affordable Housing Database, there are 20,008 affordable housing units in Clark County, not including Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority properties and of those, 7,760 are in the City of Las Vegas.

Of the 7,760 units identified in the city as having either direct HUD funding or a combination of CLV federal funds in a project, 7,356 of those units are set aside for families and seniors at less than 60% of AMI.

- 4,712 are family units
- 2,903 are seniors
- 25 are disabled
- 120 are homeless

This leaves most families with little choice but to reside in Public Housing, use Housing Choice Vouchers (when available) or pay more than 50% of their limited income for housing.

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts

The SNRHA has units throughout Clark County, many of which are in the city's jurisdiction. There are potentially 544 assisted units in 11 rental housing developments that may be lost due to expiration of the Section 8 contracts. These properties were financed through Section 202 Elderly, Section 811 Disabled or other HUD programs and currently have Section 8 contracts that expire prior to FY 2020. However, two of properties are operated by Accessible Space, Inc., a non-profit organization that provides supported housing to people with traumatic brain injuries and they will continue to ensure that the two properties remain affordable. The area around the Rose Garden Townhouses just received funding for planning neighborhood improvements through the Choice Neighborhoods Program and the SNRHA is applying for RAD to rehabilitate this property, which will keep it affordable for the long term. Several other developments are owned and operated by non-profit organizations that have indicated that they plan to continue to operate these units as affordable housing. Thus, there are approximately 255 units at-risk to be lost from the affordable housing inventory.

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

The availability of housing units does not meet the needs of the population. Based on the data, 42 percent of all households have a housing burden greater than 30 percent and 18 percent of households have a burden greater than 50 percent.

Another indicator that the availability of housing units does not meet the needs of the population is the SNRHA waiting lists which total 13,631 households. The worst case being that of the Housing Choice Voucher program which has been closed for seven years and still has a waiting list of 823 households. This list was created before the crash of the housing market and onset of the Great Recession, it is unknown what the need would be if this was opened for applications today.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The analysis of cost burden indicates a specific need for rental housing affordable to individuals and families at or below 50% AMI, and particularly those at or below 30% AMI. While the housing authority has been the traditional provider of such housing, all indications from Congressional funding cuts for their programs imply the need for other organizations to provide additional housing for these households. As the senior population continues to grow in Southern Nevada there is a need for additional affordable senior rental housing and, more particularly, for affordable assisted living units. There is a need for additional permanent and permanent supportive housing for households exiting homelessness, particularly for extremely low-income single people for whom SRO units might be appropriate. Persons with disabilities have difficulty locating a wide choice of accessible units. In the homebuyer market, affordability for lower income first-time homebuyers is a continuing challenge as housing prices slowly increase and the housing stock that would be affordable to these households continues to be held as rentals by investors. For older units in the more urban areas, there is need for rehabilitation to preserve and improve the housing stock and neighborhoods.

Discussion

The city of Las Vegas as with Clark County's housing market had a larger-price bubble than the national housing market and it is taking longer for the Clark County housing market to recover from the dramatic increase and decrease in prices between 2003 and 2013. The rapid price changes put many households who purchased homes during the housing bubble (mostly between 2003 and 2007) in a position where they owe more on their mortgage than their home is worth. This contributed to the spike in foreclosure activity.

Recent market indicators portray a return to a more normal housing market with some caveats. According to Home Builders Research, Inc., the types of sales activity has shifted from primarily REO and Short Sales to Traditional Sales. However, it is concerning that defaults have again been increasing which may indicate another rise in REO/Short Sales over the next two years. See the table of Single Family Residence (SFR) Listing Types 2009-2014 and the chart of Residential Notice of Defaults-SFR.

Single Family Residence (SFR) Listing Types 2009-2014

SFR listing type	Feb-09	Feb-10	Feb-11	Feb-12	Feb-13	Feb-14	Mar-30	May-18
REO/Repo	45%	20%	20%	19%	7%	6%	7%	6%
Short Sales	36%	58%	57%	58%	61%	39%	35%	32.8%
Traditional	19%	22%	23%	23%	32%	55%	58%	61.2%

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction

One of the most important factors in evaluating a community's housing market is the cost of housing and, even more significant, whether the housing is affordable to households who live there or would like to live there. Housing problems directly relate to the cost of housing in a community. If housing costs are relatively high in comparison to household income, a correspondingly high rate of housing cost burden and overcrowding could result.

Using the 2000 Census, 2007-2011 ACS and statistical data from the City for 2013 it can be shown that the city of Las Vegas housing market has had drastic changes. In 2010, after the housing bubble, the City's Median Home Value rose 89 percent since 2000. Even though the Great Recession (2007-2009), is officially over, home values in the City are still 35 percent below their values in 2010.

Using the same data sets, rental housing has not seen a decrease in cost over the same time period. In 2010 the City's Median Contract for Rent rose 58 percent from rents in 2000. Even though rents, according to ACS 2007-2011 show a slight decrease, data shows that rents are almost unchanged in 2013 according to City data.

During this same time however, the City's median income is lower than then the state. When analyzing the median income of households in Las Vegas, according to HUD's published Income Limit areas, the Las Vegas-Paradise area has dropped almost 10% (9.79%) from 2012-2014 and 11.7% from 2010 to 2014. Whether or not this trend will continue is unknown, however even as the nation is recovering Las Vegas is still showing signs of the recession. If looking at the Economic Policy Institute's calculator, a family of 2 adults and 2 children would require \$66,522 in 2013 and the median income was \$63,100 dropping \$5,100 to a low of \$58,000 in 2014. The last time HUD published a MFI below the 2014 median income of \$58,000 was in 2005 (\$56,550). HUD just published the 2015 median income for Las Vegas-Paradise and it rose to \$59,200, however it is still below the 2007 levels of \$60,100.

MONTHLY COSTS	
for a family with 2 parents and 2 children in Las Vegas-Paradise, Nevada	
HOUSING	\$1,064
FOOD	\$754
CHILD CARE	\$1,079
TRANSPORTATION	\$607
HEALTH CARE	\$1,244
OTHER NECESSITIES	\$465
TAXES	\$330
MONTHLY TOTAL	\$5,544
ANNUAL TOTAL	<u>\$66,522</u>

MONTHLY COSTS	
for a family with 2 parents and 2 children in Las Vegas-Paradise, Nevada	
HOUSING	\$1,064
FOOD	\$754
CHILD CARE	\$1,079
TRANSPORTATION	\$607
HEALTH CARE	\$1,244
OTHER NECESSITIES	\$465
TAXES	\$330
MONTHLY TOTAL	\$5,544
ANNUAL TOTAL	<u>\$66,522</u>

The tables on actual rent show another troubling trend, using ACS 2007-2011 and current City data, there are almost 50 percent fewer units costing less than \$500 and over a 10 percent loss in units that cost between \$500-900. Units costing more than \$1500 rose over 149%. This change in available affordable homes in the last few years could be a contributing factor to the number of cost burdened households in the City.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	133,100	222,000	67%
Median Contract Rent	632	860	36%

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Median Home Value	251,300	163,500	35%
Median Contract Rent	999	993	0%

Source: City of Las Vegas

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	10,907	11.7%
\$500-999	52,241	55.9%
\$1,000-1,499	24,939	26.7%
\$1,500-1,999	3,966	4.3%
\$2,000 or more	1,334	1.4%
Total	93,387	100.0%

Table 31 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	5,366	5.6
\$500-999	43,486	45.2
\$1,000-1,499	34,192	35.5
\$1,500-or more	13,214	13.7
Total	93,387	100.0%

Source: City of Las Vegas

Table 37 is from RAI.

Table 37. Median contract rent, Nevada, Clark County, and select cities, 2000 through 2011

Year	Nevada	Clark County	Las Vegas	North Las Vegas	Henderson
2000	\$630	\$648	\$632	\$556	\$779
2005	\$747	\$772	\$765	\$769	\$876
2006	\$786	\$822	\$784	\$825	\$952
2007	\$842	\$874	\$821	\$935	\$1,012
2008	\$866	\$899	\$861	\$933	\$1,071
2009	\$849	\$883	\$858	\$959	\$1,034
2010	\$811	\$842	\$819	\$867	\$916
2011	\$800	\$818	\$803	\$864	\$943
Change 2000 to 2011					
Amount	\$170	\$170	\$171	\$308	\$164
Percent	27%	26%	27%	55%	21%

Source: U.S. Census 2000 SF3 H56 and American Community Survey 2011 B25058.

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	2,880	No Data
50% HAMFI	11,980	4,430
80% HAMFI	49,545	16,678
100% HAMFI	No Data	27,638
Total	64,405	48,746

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

HAMFI=HUD Area Median Family Income

1.17% of housing units are affordable for 30% HAMFI renters / No Data

4.87% of housing units are affordable for 50% HAMFI renters / 1.8% for owners

20% of housing units are affordable for 80% HAMFI renters / 6.78% for owners

No data of housing units affordable for 100% HAMFI renters / 11.24% for owners
[using total units of 245767 from above]

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	691	864	1,064	1,568	1,861
High HOME Rent	675	785	944	1,082	1,188
Low HOME Rent	577	618	742	858	957

Table 33 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Asking rents by apartment type provides a better perspective of typical rates for units with different numbers of bedrooms and bathrooms.

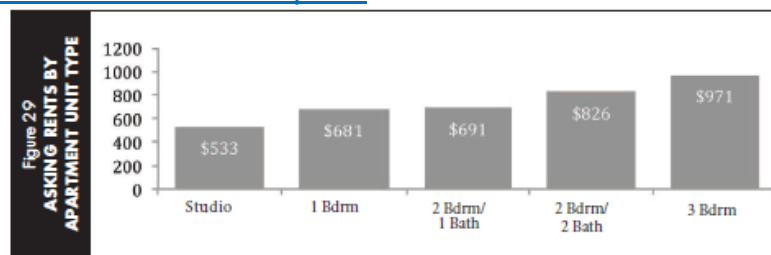
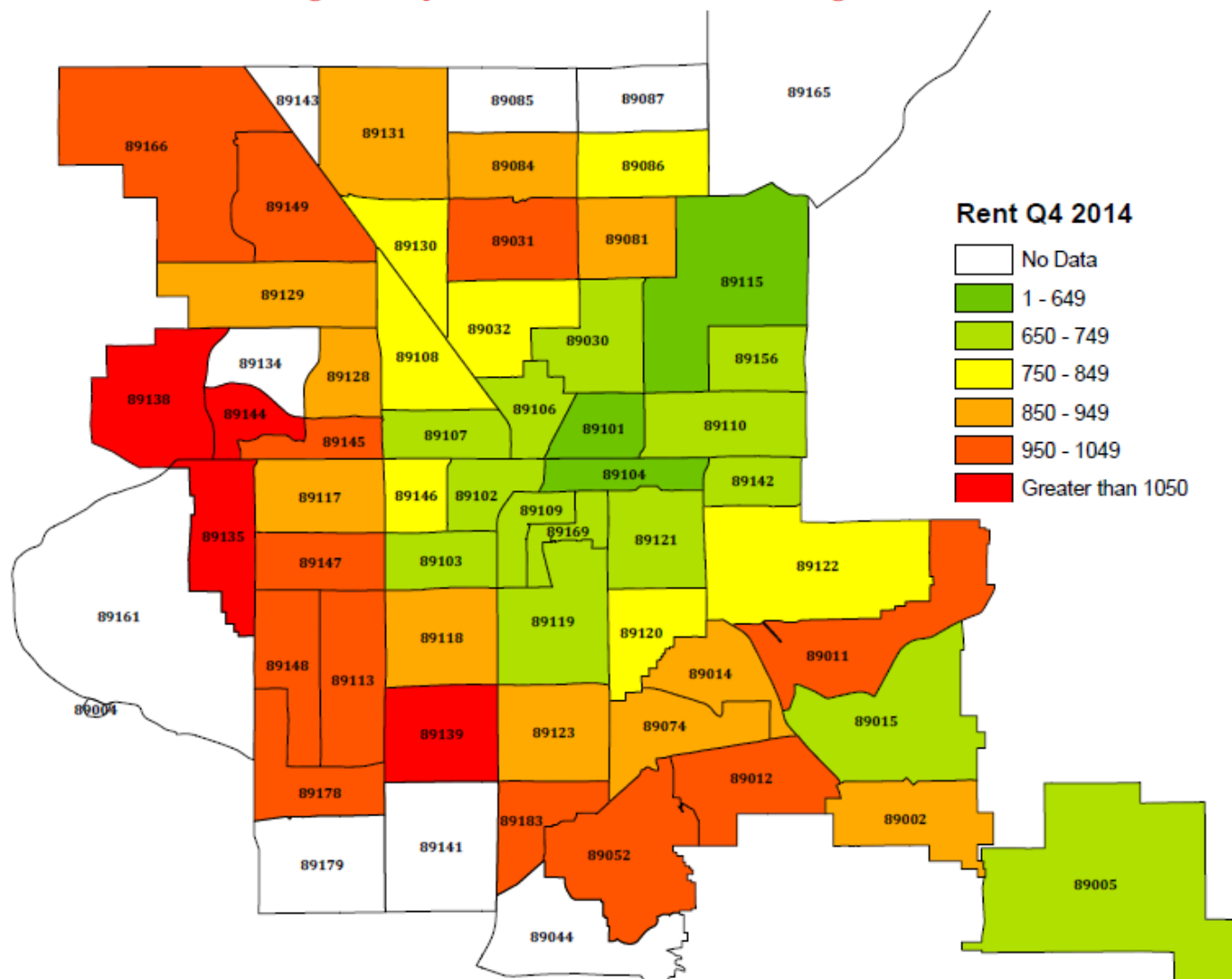


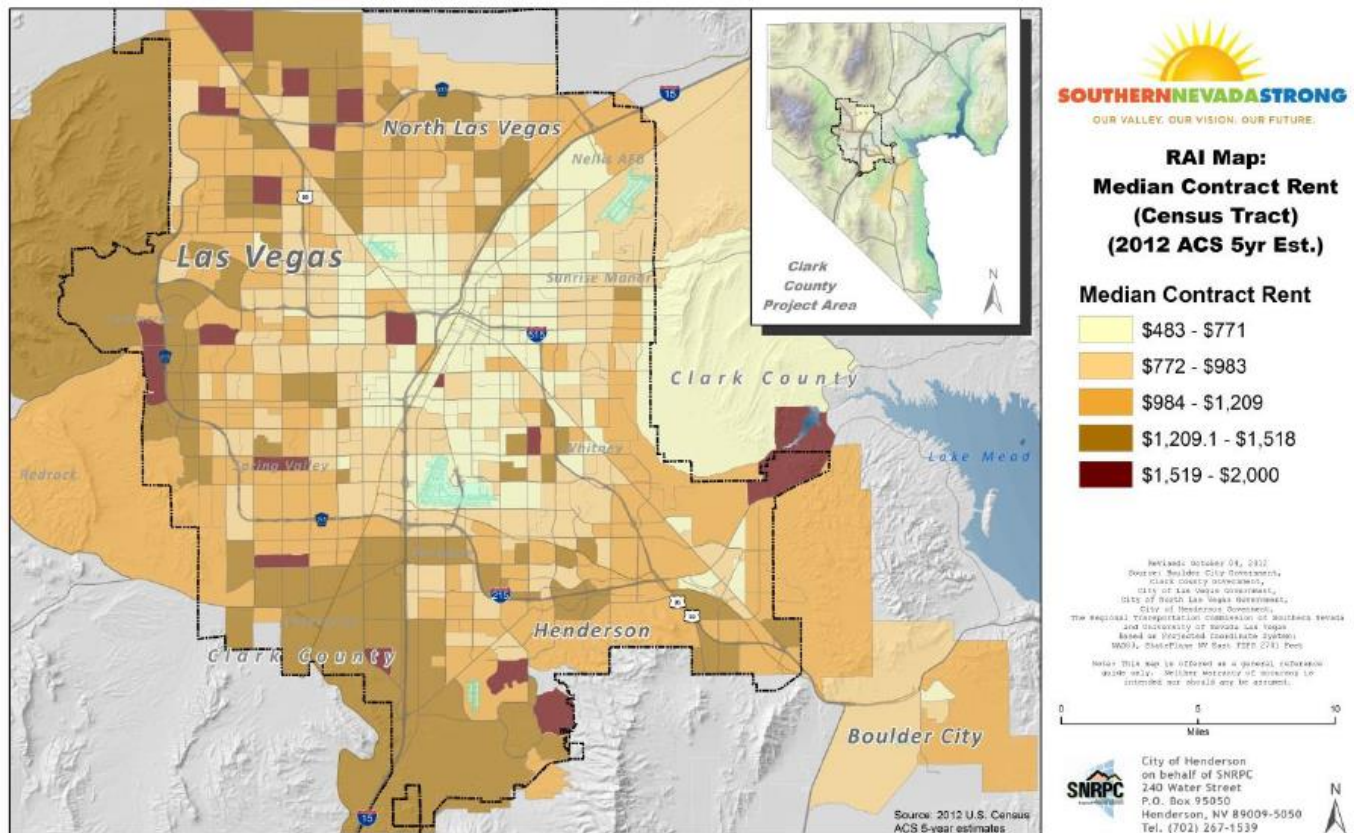
Figure 1: Apartment Rental Rates in Las Vegas*



*Figure based on CBER Apartment Survey

Source: UNLV Lied Institute Report on Apartment Market Trends in 4th Quarter of 2014

Figure 30. Median Contract Rent in Southern Nevada



Source: RAI

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is a clear mismatch between need and availability of affordable housing in the city of Las Vegas. According to the 2007-2011 CHAS data, approximately 22,955 households earn less than 30% AMI, yet there are only 2,880 rental units available that are affordable to these households. While there are 113,151 units affordable for low/moderate income households earning 80% or less AMI and 81,930 households within this income bracket in need of housing, many of the affordable units are rented by households that could afford more but choose to pay a lower rent. The need is also reflected in the long waiting lists for Section 8 and public housing.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

When analyzing the median income of households in Las Vegas, according to HUD's published Income Limit areas, the Las Vegas-Paradise area has dropped almost 10% (9.79%) from 2012-2014 and 11.7% from 2010 to 2014. Whether or not this trend will continue is unknown, however even as the nation is recovering Las Vegas is still showing signs of the recession. If looking at the Economic Policy Institute's calculator, a family of 2 adults and 2 children would require \$66,522 in 2013 and the median income was \$63,100 dropping \$5,100 to a low of \$58,000 in 2014. The last time HUD published a MFI below the 2014 median income of \$58,000 was in 2005 (\$56,550).

Home values dropped 35%, according to City data, from 2010 to 2013 with the median home value around \$163,500. However, median rent contracts barely changed in those same three years (\$999-993). Further data from the City shows that the lowest rents of less than \$500 a month dropped by half from 2011 to 2013 (10,907 to 5,366). Rents \$500-999 also dropped over 10 percent in the market in the same time period (52,241 – 43,486).

Income has not kept pace with the housing market. Housing prices dropped drastically from the peak of the Housing Bubble but, investors and loss of income have kept many people out of the market. Those that lost their homes to foreclosure or walked away from homes underwater may be able to purchase again as their credit clears up over the new few years. However, rents and available affordable housing have not kept up with demand. If this continues, as it is likely to do, households will continue to have high housing costs and have to make difficult decisions on where and how to spend their limited income.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	691	864	1,064	1,568	1,861
High HOME Rent	675	785	944	1,082	1,188
Low HOME Rent	577	618	742	858	957

Table 34 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Discussion

[See discussions above.](#)

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

HUD defines housing “conditions” as described in the Need Assessment where they are identified as housing problems. These conditions are: overcrowding, cost burden, or a lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities. Based on this definition, almost one-half of renters (44%) have at least one of the selected conditions, with a lower percentage of owners (43%) experiencing one or more conditions. More specifically, substandard housing includes buildings or units that lack complete kitchens or plumbing facilities. It is estimated that 1.7% of LMMI households (1,795 units) in the city of Las Vegas are lacking complete kitchen or plumbing facilities.

Definition

The city of Las Vegas adopted and enforces the 1994 Uniform Housing Code (UHC), adopted and referenced in Chapter 16.20 of the Las Vegas Municipal Code. The City defines substandard housing as any building or portion thereof which is determined to be an unsafe building in accordance with Section 102 of the Building code: or any building or portion thereof, including any dwelling unit, guest room or suite of rooms, or the premises on which the same is located, in which there exists any of the conditions reference in this section to an extent that endangers the life, limb, health, property, safety or welfare of the public or the occupants there of shall be deemed and hereby are declared to be substandard buildings.

Definitions

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	45,168	38%	45,239	48%
With two selected Conditions	1,418	1%	5,077	5%
With three selected Conditions	145	0%	443	0%
With four selected Conditions	17	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	71,549	60%	42,628	46%
Total	118,297	99%	93,387	99%

Table 35 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

38% of owner-occupied units have at least one selected condition, however the majority 60% have none.
Almost half (48%) of renter-occupied units have a least one selected condition and another half (46%) with no conditions.
42.7% of total housing units (211684) for both renter and owner-occupied has at least one selected condition.

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	29,261	25%	18,494	20%
1980-1999	62,451	53%	48,364	52%
1950-1979	25,108	21%	24,913	27%
Before 1950	1,477	1%	1,616	2%
Total	118,297	100%	93,387	101%

Table 36 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

The majority (74.9%) of housing units in Las Vegas were built after 1979. The ratios between owner and renter-occupied are fairly similar for the years they were built.
Owner and renter-occupied units account for 25% of the housing stock built 1979 or before.

Year Structure Built

	Number	Percent
2010 or later	1,614	0.6%
2000 - 2009	60,237	24.3%
1990 - 1999	80,328	32.4%
1980 - 1989	44,916	18.1%
1970 - 1979	27,794	11.2%
1960 - 1969	18,290	7.4%
1950 - 1959	11,609	4.7%
1940 - 1949	2,570	1.0%
1939 and earlier	950	0.4%
Total	248,308	

Source: City of Las Vegas

25% built before 1979...

Tenure by Year Structure Built

	Owner Occupied		Renter Occupied	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2010 or later	760	0.7%	811	0.8%
2000 - 2009	29,473	25.8%	21,759	22.1%
1990 - 1999	42,089	36.9%	28,197	28.6%
1980 - 1989	16,271	14.3%	21,473	21.8%
1970 - 1979	10,994	9.6%	12,733	12.9%
1960 - 1969	8,224	7.2%	7,444	7.5%
1950 - 1959	4,800	4.2%	4,675	4.7%
1940 - 1949	1,178	1.0%	1,079	1.1%
1939 and earlier	305	0.3%	470	0.5%
Total	114,094		98,641	

Source: City of Las Vegas

212,735 Tenure Table and 248,308 Year Structures Built... (Vacant = 35,573?)

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	26,585	22%	26,529	28%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	13,770	12%	16,010	17%

Table 37 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units			35573
Abandoned Vacant Units			
REO Properties			
Abandoned REO Properties			

Table 38 - Vacant Units

Data not available.

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The City's housing stock is aging. The majority of the City's housing was built after 1989 and units built prior to 1980 represent 25 percent of the total housing stock. The life cycle of a home is usually 50 years however the materials in the home will most likely need to be replaced within 20 years depending on maintenance. Given their age units built prior to 1995 may require rehabilitation including lead-based paint remediation on homes built prior to 1979. According to ACS 2007-2011 data, 43 percent of the total number (211,684) of housing units for both renters and owners have at least one selected condition. The numbers break down to 38 percent of owner-occupied units and almost half (48%) of renter-occupied units have a least one selected condition.

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

The majority of the homes built before 1980 are located in the urban core of the city of Las Vegas. These areas are also some of the lowest income areas of the City. According to the *Table: Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard*, 12 percent of homeowners and 17 percent of renter-occupied homes have families living with potential LBP hazards.

To receive direct housing assistance, the City requires that all housing units constructed prior to 1978 be inspected for lead based paint hazards by a U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) certified Lead Risk Assessor. The City's agreements are subject to the regulations described in 24 CFR Part 35, prohibiting the use of lead-based paint poisoning and elimination of lead-based paint hazards.

The City's funded agencies must utilize a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) certified Lead Risk Assessor or Inspector Technician to examine and test all pre-1978 housing construction. The City requires its funded agencies to abate lead-based paint when encountered during housing rehabilitation utilizing a USEPA certified abatement contractor and a certified Lead Risk Assessor or Clearance Technician to conduct clearance examinations and submit Lead Clearance Reports. All Housing Quality Standards (HQS) Inspections include an assessment of lead-based paint. City housing rehabilitation staff meets on a bi-monthly basis to review the status of all lead-based paint activities and review any new policies and/or programs regarding lead-based paint hazards.

Discussion

See discussion above.

Other data

The city of Las Vegas will test for lead-based paint in potential rehabilitation projects constructed prior to 1978; continue to educate non-profit rehabilitation providers on lead-based paint; use the XRF machine to identify lead-based paint problems; and work to abate lead paint as needed. Further, the City requires that all housing units that are subject to the rules of its programs are lead-paint tested, which is documented in each file.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA) operates and manages the Public Housing (PH) in our area. The organization formally began operations on January 1, 2010 and combines the Housing Authority of the city of Las Vegas, Clark County Housing Authority, and North Las Vegas Housing Authority into one agency. SNRHA indicated that it has 2,667 public housing units, 9,938 vouchers and 2560 special purpose vouchers in the entire County. As seen in the map below, the majority of the public housing (19 out of 29 & 4 senior non-aided sites) are located within City limits.

The following information and updated tables in this section are provided by the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority along with updated tables.

Totals Number of Units

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	0	2,871	9,875	30	9,845	1,879	803	7,381
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 39 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Totals Number of Units

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	0	2882	10,752	182	7416	1,118	365	1671
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Data Source: SNRHA 2.2015

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

The public housing consists of 26 separate developments, of which 16 serve families, 4 serve elderly and disabled households, and 6 are specifically designated for the elderly only (age 62 and above). The portfolio also includes 568 scattered--- site houses. About 60.7% of the entire inventory of public housing units serves families and 39.3% serve elderly and elderly/disabled households.

Most SNRHA public housing is concentrated in 3 zip codes just north and west of downtown Las Vegas (89101, 89106 and 89107). In all, 53.8% of the non---scattered---site developments (14 of 26 properties) and 57.4% of the non---scattered---site units (1,488 units) are located in these neighborhoods, which are characterized by low median income, high poverty rates, and high minority concentration. The remainder of the public housing portfolio (former Clark County Housing Authority properties) is located for the most part in more stable neighborhoods in Green Valley/Henderson and the Whitney (East Las Vegas) and Sunrise (Northeast Las Vegas) sections of the County. Interestingly, the public housing scattered---site units are widely dispersed and located in some of the best neighborhoods in the Las Vegas Valley, including Centennial (74 units), Summerlin (61 units) and Green Valley/Henderson (40 units)

[Source: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority]

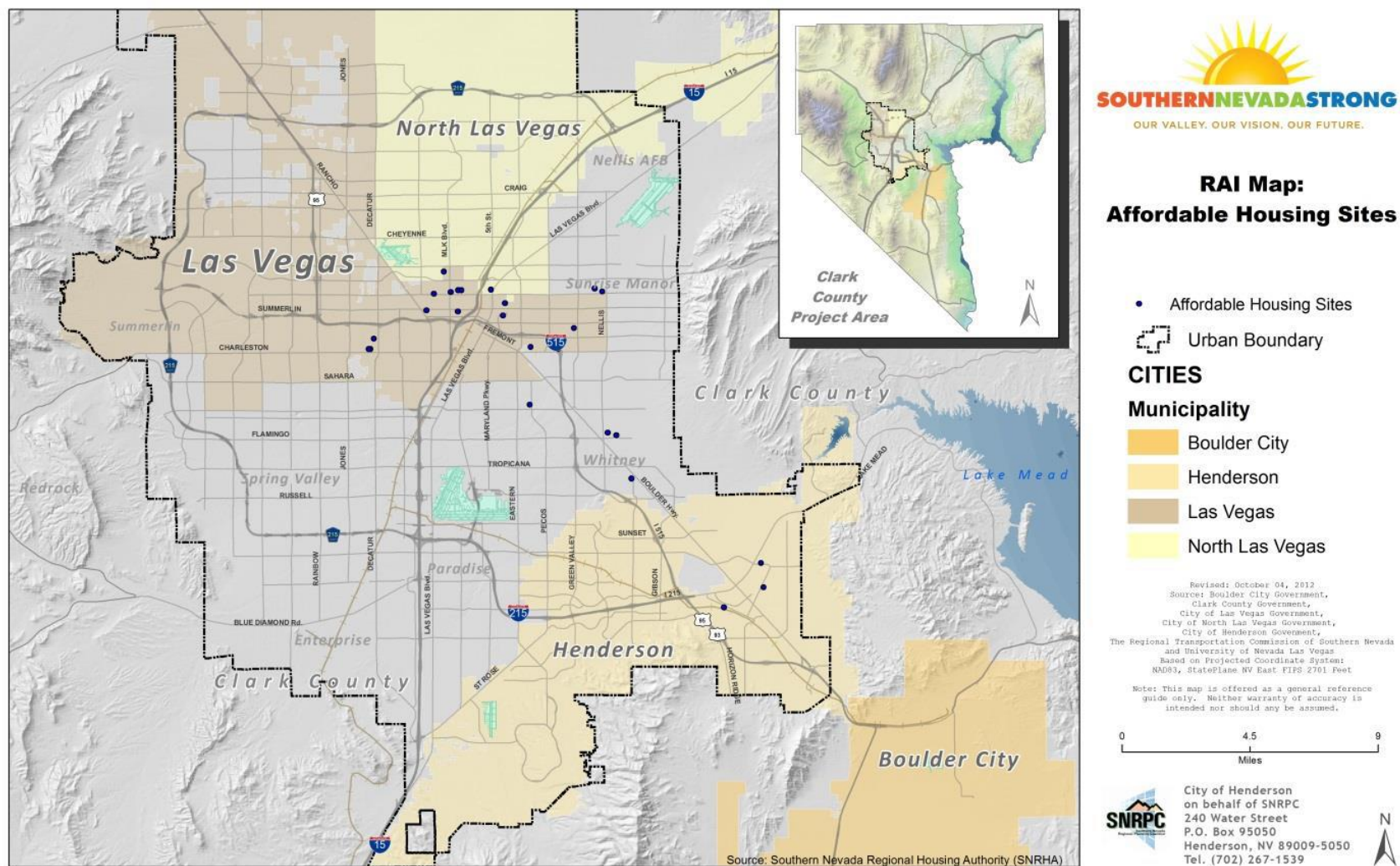
Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

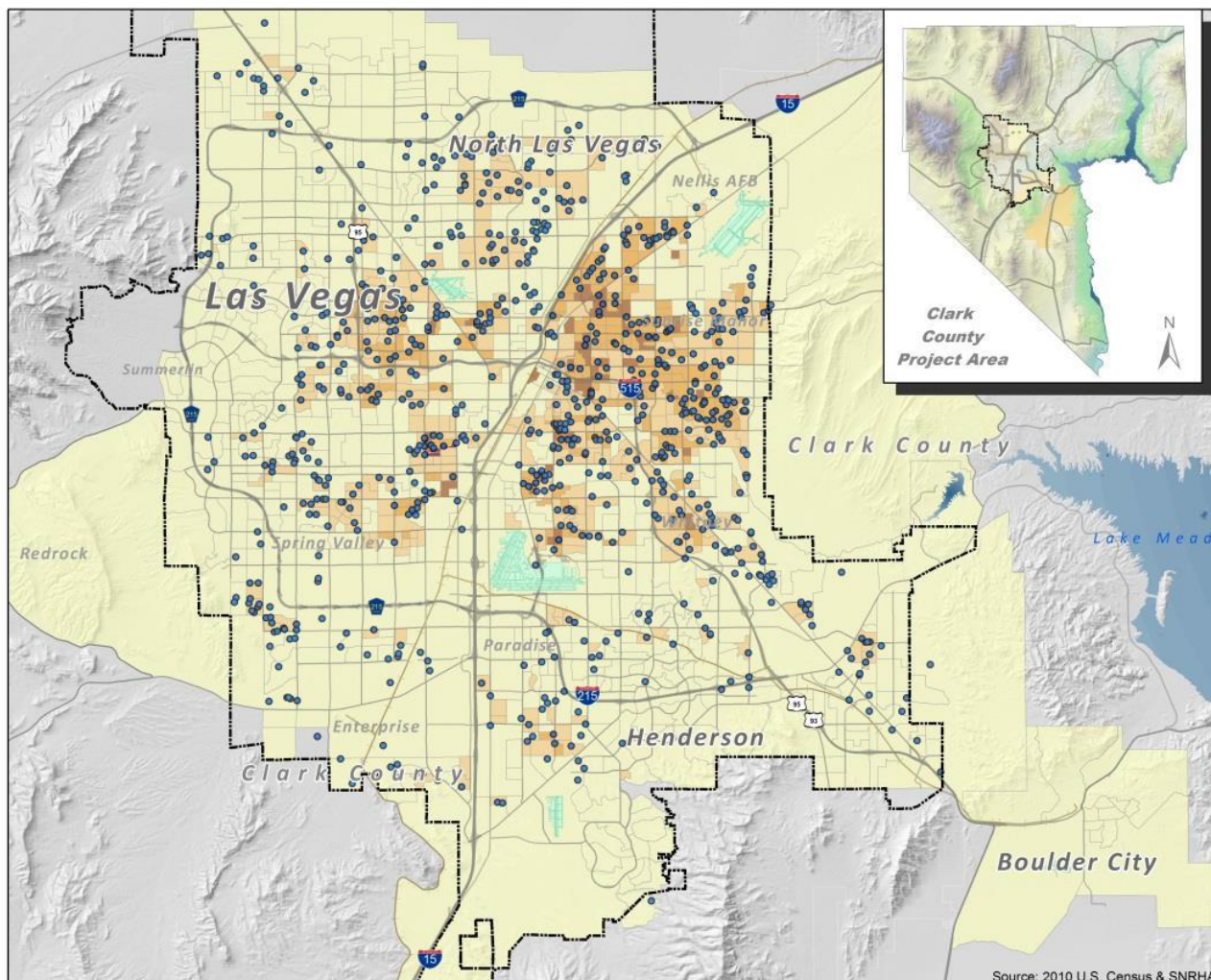
Much of the public housing is relatively old. The median age of developments is 38 years (or built in the year 1976). The portfolio includes 2 developments constructed before 1960 and another 7 constructed between 1960 and 1970. It also includes 4 developments built after 2000, including Lubertha Johnson Estates, a 112---unit designated elderly development that opened in Spring 2012.

The SNRHA public housing stock consists of 3 medium---rise (3--- and 4---story) developments of 150 to 220 units each serving the elderly, several large campuses of 1--- and 2---story semi---detached units serving primarily families (the largest of these being Marble Manor with 235 units in duplex bungalows spread over 35.74 acres just north of downtown), and smaller 1--- and 2---story developments in a variety of configurations (quads, row and townhouses, walk---up, garden apartments, etc.). The stock includes 3 relatively new and high amenity properties developed under the Low---Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program (Otto Merida Desert Villas) and with ARRA funds (Marion D. Bennett, Sr. Plaza and Lubertha Johnson Estates).

[Source: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority]

[RAI comments state not in good condition and in poor areas with limited amenities...]

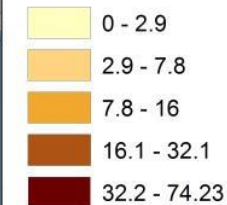




**RAI Map:
Hispanic or Latino
Population Per Acre
(BlockGroup)
Hispanic Housing Vouchers**

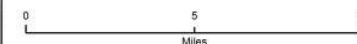
- Hispanic Housing Voucher

Hispanic or Latino per Acre



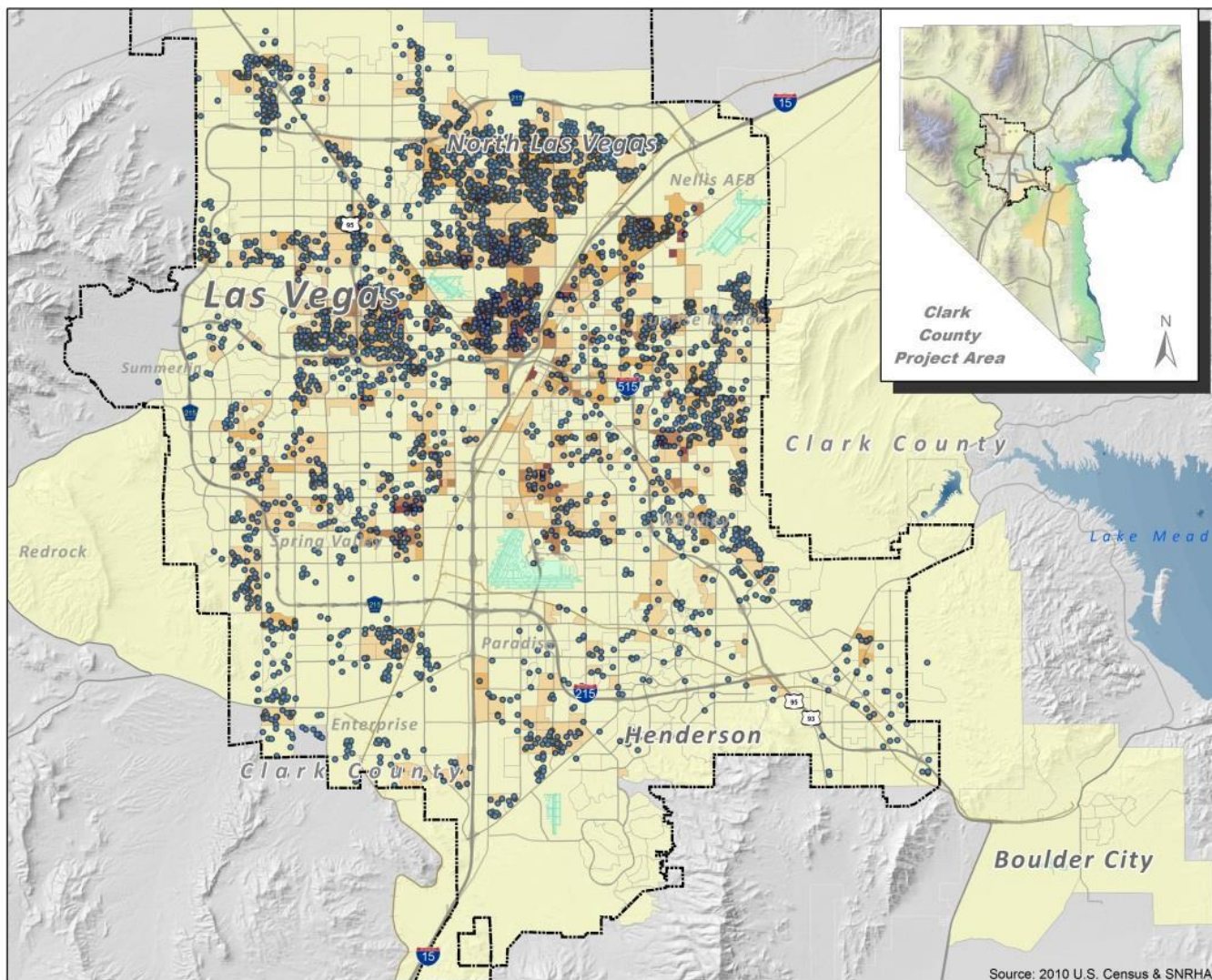
Revised: October 04, 2012
Source: Boulder City Government,
Clark County Government,
City of Las Vegas Government,
City of North Las Vegas Government,
City of Henderson Government,
The Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada
and University of Nevada Las Vegas
Based on Projected Coordinate System:
NAD83, StatePlane NV East FIPS 2761 Feet

Note: This map is offered as a general reference
guide only. Neither warranty of accuracy is
intended nor should any be assumed.



City of Henderson
on behalf of SNRPC
240 Water Street
P.O. Box 95050
Henderson, NV 89009-5050
Tel. (702) 267-1539





RAI Map:
Black or African American
Population Per Acre
(BlockGroups)
African American Housing Vouchers

- African American Housing Voucher
- Black or African American per Acre**
- | |
|-------------|
| 0 - 0.8 |
| 0.81 - 2 |
| 2.1 - 3.7 |
| 3.73 - 6.7 |
| 6.76 - 20.1 |

Revised: October 04, 2012
 Sources: Boulder City Government,
 Clark County Government,
 City of Las Vegas Government,
 City of North Las Vegas Government,
 City of Henderson Government,
 The Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada
 and University of Nevada Las Vegas
 Based on Projected Coordinate System:
 NAD83, StatePlane NV East FIPS 2701 Feet

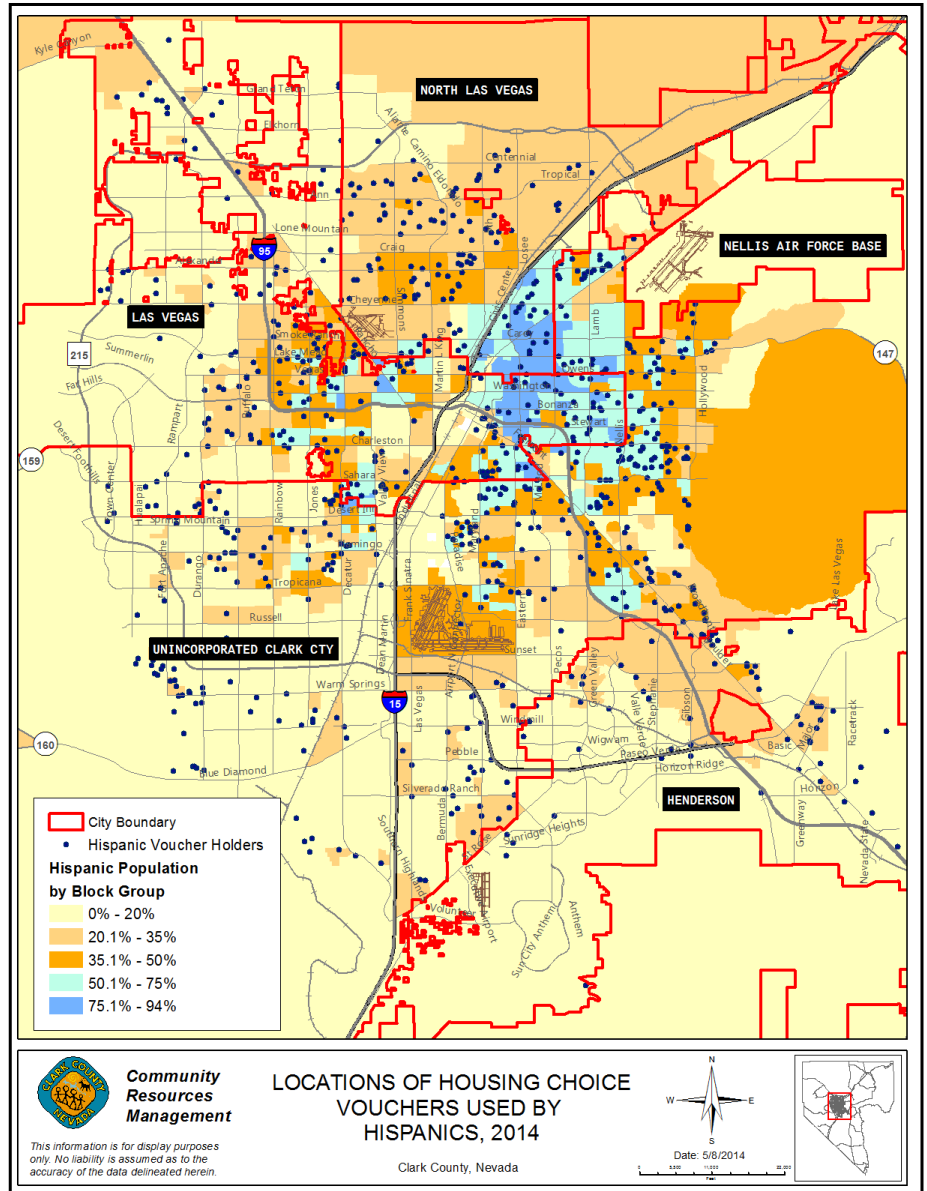
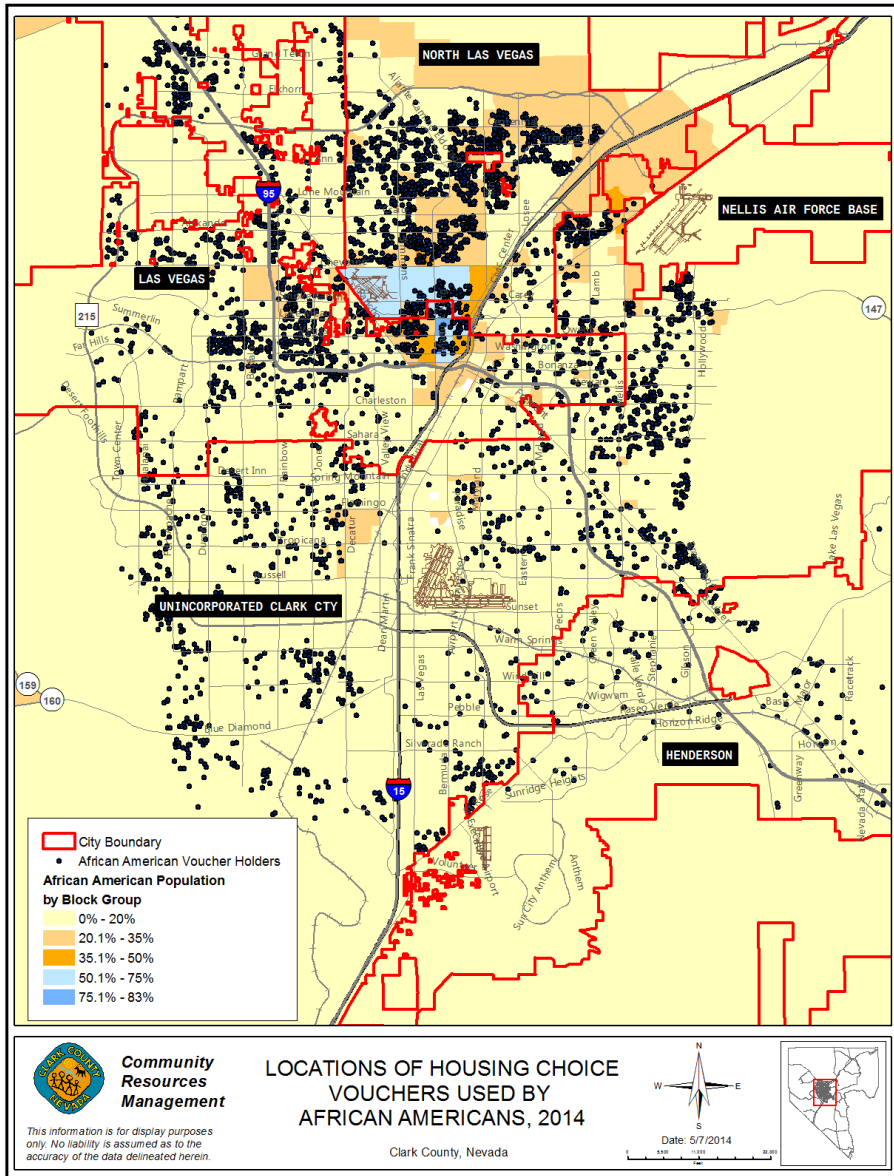
Note: This map is offered as a general reference
 guide only. Neither warranty of accuracy is
 intended nor should any be assumed.

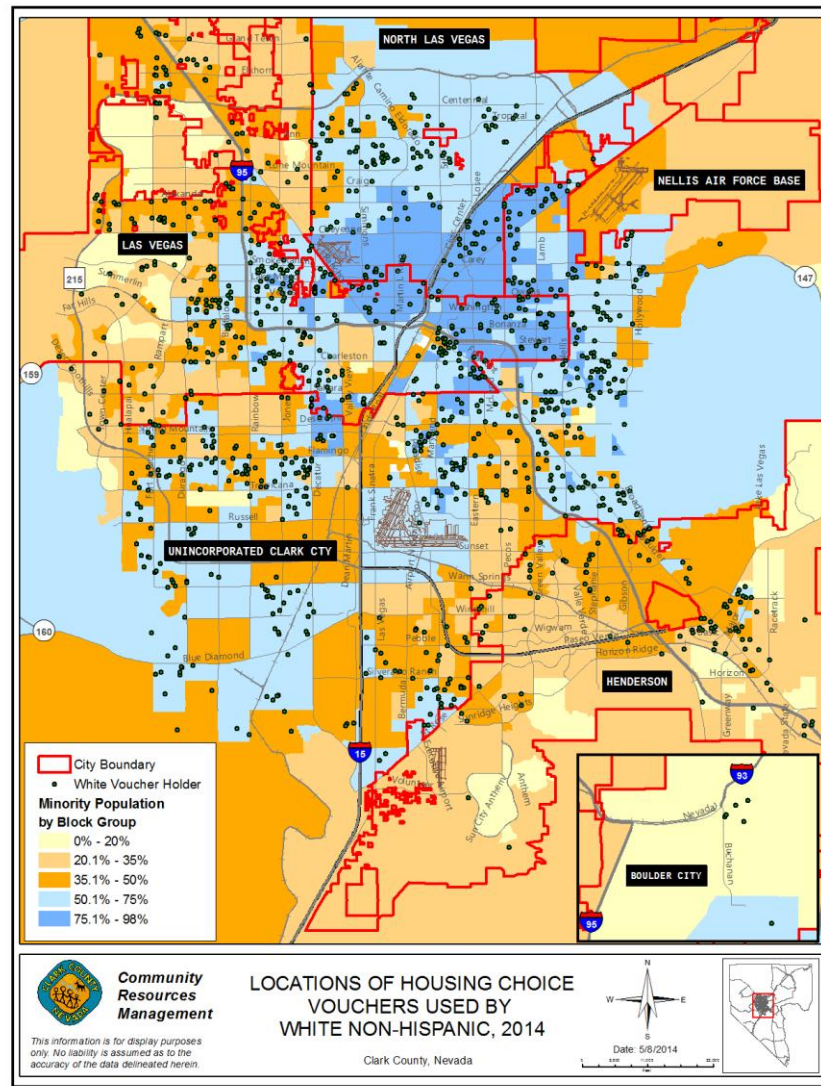
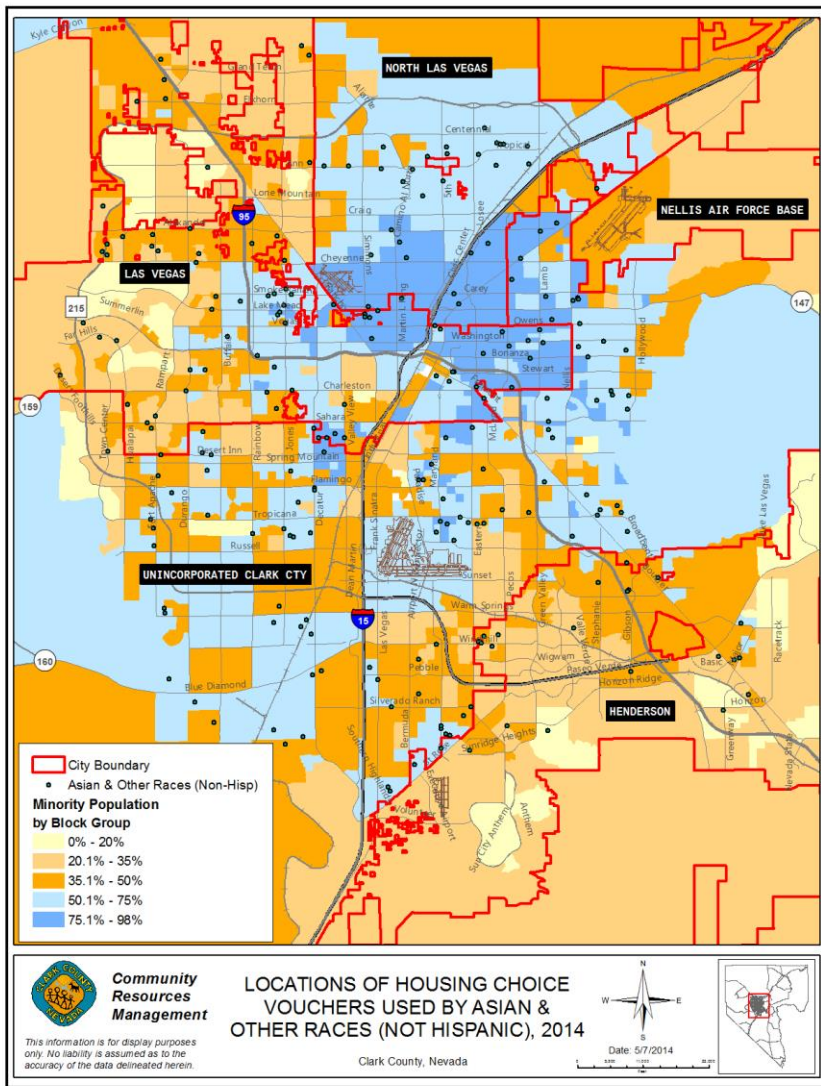
0 5 10
 Miles



City of Henderson
 on behalf of SNRPC
 240 Water Street
 P.O. Box 95050
 Henderson, NV 89009-5050
 Tel. (702) 267-1539







Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 40 - Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
NV018002301, Aida Brents (City of LV)	98b: 03/05/2014
NV018002302, Archie Grant (City of LV)	79c: 09/23/2013
NV018002303, Sartini Plaza (City of LV)	87c: 03/04/2014
NV018002304, Ernie Cragin (City of Vs)	84c: 10/18/2012
NV018002306, Levy Gardens (City of LV)	91b: 10/2012
NV018002307, James Down (City of LV)	99a: 03/07/2014
NV018002308, Marble Manor (City of LV)	83c: 11/10/2014
NV018002309, Sherman/Marble Annex (City of LV)	67: 10/03/2012
NV018002310, Scattered Sites (City of LV)	85b: 8/19/2014
NV018002311, Scattered Sites (City of LV)	89b: 09/26/2013
NV018002312, Sherman Gardens (City of LV)	80b: 11/06/2014
NV018002313, Vera Johnson A, (City of LV)	91c: 12/6/2011
NV018002314, Vera Johnson B (City of LV)	75: 10/16/2012
NV018002315, Otto Merida (City of LV)	99b: 03/03/2014
NV018002316, Bennett Plaza (City of LV)	98c: 12/6/2011
NV018013002, Espinoza Terrace (Henderson)	97b: 11/13/14
NV018013005, Hampton Court (Henderson)	95c: 12/7/2011
NV018013007, Hullum Homes (Clark County)	75c: 03/06/2014
NV018013008, Biegger Estates (Clark County)	89b: 11/07/2014
NV018013009, Schaffer Heights (Clark County)	94b: 10/2012
MV018013010, Jones Gardens (Clark County)	85b: 11/12/2014
NV018013016, Scattered Sites (Clark County)	73b: 12/10/2014
NV018013020, Simmons Manor (Clark County)	83b: 10/17/2012
NV018013021, Lubertha Johnson (Clark County)	97b: 10/2012
NV018007001, Rose Gardens (North Las Vegas)	85b: 10/2012

Table 41 - Public Housing Condition

[Source: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority]

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

The SNRHA public and assisted housing stock has significant capital needs. Based upon the PNAs performed by The Nelrod Companies in July 2012 on most of the portfolio, the total estimated cost of repairs to the public housing portfolio is about \$153.4 million, or approximately \$59,000 per unit. With the projected capital funds allocation to SNRHA of about \$3.4 million annually in 2015, it would take over 45 years to address the current capital needs in public housing.

[Source: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority]

Development Name	Jurisdiction	Immediate Need	Years 1-5	Years 6-10	Years 11-15	Years 16-20	Total	Per Unit
Affordable Housing	Various	\$ 7,265,282.66	\$ 5,015,084.52	\$ 10,246,684.85	\$ 8,289,124.36	\$11,563,903.45	\$ 42,380,079.85	\$ 56,356.49
Public Housing:								
Aida Brents Gardens	Las Vegas	\$ -	\$ 181,133.55	\$ 322,804.05	\$ 248,344.30	\$ 316,581.70	\$ 1,068,863.60	\$ 44,535.98
Archie Grant Park	Las Vegas	\$ 241,580.27	\$ 692,216.63	\$ 1,037,112.36	\$ 829,896.82	\$ 1,902,787.78	\$ 4,703,593.86	\$ 37,628.75
Arthur D. Sartini Plaza	Las Vegas	\$ 13,344.09	\$ 1,806,735.91	\$ 1,570,518.87	\$ 1,629,368.96	\$ 2,473,243.72	\$ 7,493,211.54	\$ 28,931.32
Ernie Cragin Terrace	Las Vegas	\$ -	\$ 27,602.28	\$ 202,630.14	\$ 999,798.56	\$ 326,399.92	\$ 1,556,430.91	\$ 38,910.77
Harry Levy Gardens	Las Vegas	\$ -	\$ 43,487.09	\$ 636,148.07	\$ 1,181,210.80	\$ 1,630,432.70	\$ 3,491,278.65	\$ 23,275.19
James Down n Towers	Las Vegas	\$ -	\$ 3,345,065.23	\$ 339,947.40	\$ 1,313,972.04	\$ 927,127.40	\$ 5,926,112.07	\$ 29,630.56
Marble Manor	Las Vegas	\$ -	\$ 5,587,559.48	\$ 4,620,714.78	\$ 2,498,093.63	\$ 2,261,287.01	\$ 14,967,654.89	\$ 63,692.15
Sherman Gardens Annex	Las Vegas	\$ 1,625,099.06	\$ 2,340,503.87	\$ 4,968,664.23	\$ 3,053,219.84	\$ 1,610,198.01	\$ 13,597,685.02	\$ 78,147.62
Scattered Sites / MROP	Las Vegas	\$ -	\$ 2,209,858.56	\$ 3,435,313.93	\$ 2,278,794.05	\$ 2,244,779.06	\$ 10,168,745.60	\$ 62,770.03
Sherman Gardens	Las Vegas	\$ -	\$ 1,815,946.51	\$ 1,569,133.15	\$ 3,654,417.15	\$ 1,761,775.91	\$ 8,801,272.72	\$ 62,866.23
Vera Johnson Manor A	Las Vegas	\$ 217,300.00	\$ 3,966,386.30	\$ 154,533.10	\$ 652,543.29	\$ 2,688,448.56	\$ 7,679,211.25	\$ 109,703.02
Vera Johnson Manor B	Las Vegas	\$ 886,816.05	\$ 2,502,055.34	\$ 1,403,349.29	\$ 2,753,996.40	\$ 4,392,496.84	\$ 11,938,713.92	\$ 106,595.66
Rose Garden Sr Citizen	North Las Vegas	\$ 3,108,000.00	\$ 5,801,516.37	\$ 776,067.95	\$ 847,466.84	\$ 1,109,020.65	\$ 11,642,071.81	\$ 97,017.27
Art Espinoza Terrace	Henderson	\$ 67,281.49	\$ 1,436,103.85	\$ 692,658.09	\$ 1,419,417.15	\$ 2,233,176.62	\$ 5,848,637.20	\$ 58,486.37
Hampton Court Apts	Henderson	\$ 105,355.91	\$ 916,809.46	\$ 873,892.42	\$ 1,882,940.49	\$ 1,618,093.93	\$ 5,397,092.21	\$ 53,970.92
Hullum Homes	Clark County	\$ 213,103.71	\$ 1,197,979.50	\$ 937,132.60	\$ 284,111.17	\$ 1,372,481.67	\$ 4,004,808.66	\$ 67,878.11
Biegger Estates	Clark County	\$ 230,142.90	\$ 2,960,597.00	\$ 1,463,289.85	\$ 2,659,497.99	\$ 1,846,119.85	\$ 9,159,647.60	\$ 76,971.83
Schaffer Heights	Clark County	\$ 10,122.94	\$ 972,771.18	\$ 732,625.71	\$ 645,142.43	\$ 1,706,851.80	\$ 4,067,514.05	\$ 54,233.52
Jones Gardens	Clark County	\$ 195,792.10	\$ 2,205,774.10	\$ 1,741,013.01	\$ 1,418,231.20	\$ 1,478,119.41	\$ 7,038,929.82	\$ 78,210.33
Scattered Sites	Various	\$ 291,850.02	\$ 3,543,212.58	\$ 2,493,180.78	\$ 2,576,865.98	\$ 1,948,150.13	\$ 10,853,259.49	\$ 83,486.61
John W. Simmons Manor	Clark County	\$ 1,119.89	\$ 1,176,988.89	\$ 951,385.01	\$ 815,130.85	\$ 1,072,961.26	\$ 4,017,585.90	\$ 65,862.06
Total Needs Affordable Housing		\$ 7,265,282.66	\$ 5,015,084.52	\$ 10,246,684.85	\$ 8,289,124.36	\$11,563,903.45	\$ 42,380,079.85	\$ 56,356.49
Total Needs Public Housing		\$ 7,206,908.42	\$ 44,730,303.72	\$ 30,922,114.78	\$ 33,642,459.91	\$36,920,533.94	\$ 153,422,320.77	\$ 59,388.05

[Source: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority]

The properties with the highest capital need per unit include Vera Johnson Manor “B” (\$106,596 per unit in estimated capital costs) which received an allocation of \$10 million in low--- income housing tax credits and \$1 million in HUD HOME funds, and is slated for redevelopment early 2015. Other properties with high capital needs include:

Property	Jurisdiction	Capital Need Per Unit
Vera Johnson Manor “A”	City of Las Vegas	\$101,042
Rose Gardens	City of North Las Vegas	\$97,017
Jones Gardens	Clark County	\$78,210
Sherman Gardens Annex	City of Las Vegas	\$78,148
Marble Manor Annex	City of Las Vegas	\$78,148
Biegger Estates	Clark County	\$76,972

[Source: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority]

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

As indicated in the SNRHA Annual Plan and Five-Year Action Plan, the SNRHA will explore and implement various models of mixed-financing with innovative partnerships to assist with the re-development and/or modernization of public housing developments. Options will include but not be limited to HOPE VI, Choice Neighborhood Initiatives (CNI), Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program, Capital Fund Financing (CFFP), Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), various bonds types and other leveraging options as identified in HUD's Transforming Public Housing plan.

SNRHA will explore opportunities of various types of bond issuance.

In 2014 the City of North Las Vegas as the Lead applicant and the SNRHA as the co-lead applicant submitted a Choice Neighborhood Initiative (CNI) Planning Grant. The CNI award letter was received January 2015 through the Department of Housing and Urban Development in the amount of \$485,000. The money will be used to revitalize North Las Vegas Urban Core neighborhoods, including the Rose Gardens Senior Public Housing and Buena Vista Springs communities.

The SNRHA will continue to explore CNI planning as well as, implementation grant to address some of the redevelopment needs of the neighborhood of Sherman Gardens, Sherman Gardens Annex and Villa Capri sites.

The SNRHA is planning to submit in upcoming years a tax credit application to develop Phase II of Bennett Plaza and may utilize Replacement Housing Factor (RHF) Funds, adding 35 additional public housing units. The SNRHA may self-develop or partner with a developer for this project.

Under the Rental Assistance Demonstration the SNRHA converted in 2014 Landsman Gardens a 100-unit family public housing development in the Valley View neighborhood of Henderson, Nevada to Project Based Section 8. Landsman Gardens is the first FHA-financed project in the nation to close under the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program. RAD is an innovative new HUD initiative that allows housing authorities to convert public housing into subsidized housing with project-based rental assistance in order to finance the rehabilitation and preservation of affordable housing. Financing for Landsman Gardens includes tax-exempt bonds issued by the Nevada Housing Division and insured under the FHA 221(d)(4) mortgage guarantee program, equity from the sale of 4% Low Income Housing Tax Credits to PNC Real Estate, short-term tax-exempt bonds for construction from Citi Community Capital, public housing capital funds and operating reserves from the SNRHA, HUD HOME funds from the City of Henderson, Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco Affordable Housing Program (AHP) funds, sponsored by City National Bank and grant funds from Wells Fargo Housing Foundation. The property renovations included comprehensive modernization of all the units, site upgrades and included upgrading the site and the on-site Administrative Building and Learning Center where the SNRHA and local service organizations will provide a variety of programs to residents such as after-school activities for youth, financial literacy, and resource referrals to nutrition and wellness programs. Landsman Gardens is an important housing asset for the Las Vegas Valley that includes a complement of scarce three-, four-, and five-bedroom units, serving large families. Through the RAD program, the development will be preserved in the long term for a new generation of families in need of decent, safe and affordable housing.

The SNRHA submitted on 2013 a RAD application for Vera Johnson Manor B. The SNRHA submitted in 2014 a 9% Tax Credit Application for the Rehabilitation of all 112 family units at this site. The SNRHA is partnering with a NV HAND for this project. The SNRHA is planning to submit a RAD application or Mixed Finance Application for Biegger Estates (AMP 406). The SNRHA is also planning to submit in FY 2015 a 9% Tax Credit Application for the Rehabilitation of all 119 units at this site. The SNRHA may self-develop or partner with a developer for this project.

Additionally, the SNRHA is planning to submit a RAD application or Mixed Finance application for Rose Gardens (AMP 403). The SNRHA is also planning to submit in FY 2015 a Bond/4% Tax Credit Application for the Re-development of all 120 units (on-site or off-site). The SNRHA may self-develop or partner with a developer for this project.

[Source: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority]

Discussion:

The AHP portfolio is a hodgepodge of properties acquired by or donated to the 3 former housing authorities over the last 50 years. The portfolio includes 850 housing units in 6 developments, 229 mobile home pads, and 182 scattered---site units, some acquired and rehabilitated very recently under the ARRA NSP 1 and 3 programs.

The AHP properties are somewhat older than the public housing properties. The median age of this stock is 40 years (or built in 1974). It includes Brown Homes, 124 duplex bungalow units on 10.43 acres built in 1963 to serve military families at Nellis Air Force Base; Eva Garcia---Mendoza Plaza, a 128---unit apartment building built in 1987 and sold to the former Clark County Housing Authority under the federal Resolution Trust Corporation program; as well as two mobile home parks developed in 1979 (with a recent addition) and 1984. About half of the AHP housing stock serves family households and half elderly households.

The AHP properties operate for the most part as conventional unrestricted housing. Some have recorded income restrictions based upon RTC regulations or the receipt of HOME or ARRA NSP funds. Two of the properties, Bassler/MCCarran and Rulon Earl Mobile Home Park Phase II, carry conventional debt (\$335,000 on Bassler/McCarran and \$3.5 million on Rulon Earl Phase II). The rest of the properties are either debt free, or carry subordinate debt as a result of previous public funding. [Source: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority]

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

This section describes facilities, housing and services that meet the needs of homeless persons in Southern Nevada.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)					
Households with Only Adults					
Chronically Homeless Households					
Veterans					
Unaccompanied Youth					

Table 42 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	888	96	281	559	40
Households with Only Adults	1954	505	824	1608	61
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	734	48
Veterans	1	0	349	976	0
Unaccompanied Youth	67	0	123	62	50

Table 43 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

- Unaccompanied youth number are all 18-24 year old beds as reflected in the HIC

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons

The CoC providers have increased the income for 15% of the clients thru nonemployment financial benefits. Out of the 1176 CoC funded beds reported the CoC wide APR July 1, 2012-June 30, 2013, 455 of those are PSH adults of which 325 had benefits upon entry to the PSH program, thus their income is unlikely to increase. The CoC providers will expand their use of SOAR to connect clients to SSI/SSDI benefits. A SOAR Coordinator will be hired with SAMHSA grant monies. This person will continue trainings, case management support, liaison with SSA and DDS and provide monitoring on outcomes. Mainstream Programs Basic Training will continue to have a session focused on connection to income sources other than employment. The providers will continue to pursue financial benefits from all eligible resources for their clients. The CoCEWG will monitor the progress being made toward this objective during their quarterly review of the APR's and performance reports generated from HMIS.

The CoC providers have met HUD's established goal of 20% of clients securing employment at exit. This achievement is significant given that Las Vegas has been saddled with an unprecedented high unemployment rates for the last several years. Despite the lack of jobs in the county, providers have assisted clients leaving their supportive housing projects to obtain jobs. In the next 12 months, the CoC EWG, SNH CoC Board and CoC providers will continue to build working relationships and partnerships with job readiness and employment/training programs. Homeless clients will be job ready should economic upturn occur. The CoC continues to expand relationships with Workforce Connections, the Workforce Investment Act service provider, and encourage their participation as an active member in the CoC.

The CoC providers have a 63% success rate of connecting clients to non-cash mainstream benefits upon exit. Mainstream Programs Basic Training (MPBT) is held 9 times a year for 3 hours to address barriers and identify training needs, ensuring that all providers have access to information on enrolling clients in mainstream programs as well as what constitutes an appropriate referral. Each session focuses on a sub-population of clients and their needs. The 2014 schedule is as follows; Medical and Affordable Care Act (2/26); Behavioral Health (3/26); Families (4/23); Income Supports (5/28); Veterans (6/25); Housing (7/23); LGBT/Domestic Violence (8/27); Seniors (9/24); and Youth and young adults (10/22). A SOAR Coordinator will be hired with SAMHSA grant monies. This person will continue trainings, case management support, liaison with SSA and DDS and provide monitoring on outcomes.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations. Attached are four spreadsheets outlining the availability of services and facilities by type of household. It is clear that Southern Nevada has an excellent shelter and transitional housing system. There is a continuing need for Permanent Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing. The description of how these facilities and services address the needs of the homeless population is outlined in the Needs Assessment, SP-40.

Southern Nevada Continuum of Care
Permanent Supportive Housing Inventory

Organization Name	Project Name	Total Beds
Catholic Charities	Homeless to Homes	75
Clark County Social Service	New Beginnings	130
Family Promise	Community Partnership fo Opening Doors	21
Family Promise	Promises to Keep Housing	45
Freedom House Sober Living	Freedom House	110
HELP of Southern Nevada	A New Start	74
HELP of Southern Nevada	HELP them HOME	30
New Genesis	HOPE Project	17
Salvation Army/ Nevada Hand	Horizon Crest Apts	12
Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services	Dual Success	38
Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services	Group Homes	361
Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services	HUD I, II, III & IV	237
Southern Nevada Children First	Paradise	12
Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority	VASH Housing Choice Vouchers	877
St. Jude's Ranch	New Crossings HUD	40
US Vets	CHAMPS PH	13
US Vets	Disabled Vets 2	44
US Vets	SHP-Disabled Vets	9
US Vets	Transition in Place (TIP)	25
Westcare	HCCP	44
Women's Development Center	Housing Stability for Families	38
Women's Development Center	Re-entry Housing Services	16
	Total	2268

Source: SNRPC Regional Initiatives Office

Southern Nevada Continuum of Care
Transitional Housing Inventory

Organization Name	Project Name	Total Beds
HELP Las Vegas Corp.	GPD HELP @ Bonanza	75
HELP of Southern Nevada	Shannon West Homeless Youth Center-SA	8
HELP of Southern Nevada	SWHYC HUD TH	28
HELP of Southern Nevada	SWHYC TH Non HUD Funded	8
HELP of Southern Nevada	TBRA-A New Path	45
HELP USA	GPD HELP Genesis	85
HopeLink/HACA	COH-Henderson	18
HopeLink/HACA	Special Supportive Housing	42
Nevada Community Associates	E.I.G.H.T.-TH	8
Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth	Independent Living	16
Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth	TLP ILP	4
New Genesis	Transitional Housing	28
salvation Army	Lied Vocational Training Center-2nd floor	98
Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services	Pathways	42
Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services	Total Recovery Program	27
Southern Nevada Children First	Living Beyond	8
Southern Nevada Children First	Moving Forward, Dare to Dream--Phase 2	26
St. Jude's Ranch	Crossings	15
St. Jude's Ranch	New Crossings	10
St. Vincent	St Vincent HELP Apartments	120
The Key Foundation	The Key Foundation	8
The Shade Tree	GPD-TH	2
The Shade Tree	Homeless to Home (HtH)	37
The Shade Tree	Transitional Housing non HUD	111
US Vets	CHAMPS TH	10
US Vets	GPD Veterans in Progress	118
Women's Development Center	Transitional Housing	43
Women's Development Center	Transitional Housing Private Funded	24
	Total	1064

Source: SNRPC Regional Initiatives Office

Southern Nevada Continuum of Care
Emergency Shelter Inventory

Organization Name	Project Name	Year-Round Beds	Total Seasonal Beds	Overflow Beds	Total Beds
Catholic Charities	Night Shelter	160	180	157	497
Catholic Charities	Residential Work Program	65	0	0	65
Clark County Social Service	Financial Assistance Service (FAS)	1903	0	0	1903
Emergency Aid of Boulder City	Emergency Shelter	0	2	0	2
Family Promise	Sheltering	14	0	0	14
HELP of Southern Nevada	O.U.T.R.E.A.C.H.	5	0	0	5
HELP of Southern Nevada	Shannon West Homeless Youth Center ES	16	0	0	16
HELP of Southern Nevada	SWHYC-Outreach	5	0	0	5
HopeLink/HACA	ESG Housing	13	0	0	13
HopeLink/HACA	Inclement Weather	0	4	0	4
Las Vegas Rescue Mission	Emergency Shelter	164	0	0	164
Living Grace Homes	Phase II	8	0	0	8
Living Grace Homes	Transitional Housing	8	0	0	8
Nevada Community Associates	EIGHT Rapid Rehousing	15	0	0	15
Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth	Emergency Shelter	4	0	0	4
Safe House	Victims of domestic Violence Shelter	42	0	0	42
Safe Nest	Emergency Shelter	86	0	0	86
Salvation Army	GPD VA contract beds	51	0	0	51
Salvation Army	Overnight/Men/Women/Personal Safety/EFSP	196	105	0	301
Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services	Utopia	21	0	0	21
The Shade Tree	Emergency Housing	25	0	0	25
The Shade Tree	Emergency Shelter	133	30	50	213
The Shade Tree	Inclement Weather	0	15	0	15
The Shade Tree	Overflow	0	0	25	25
Westcare	CC Family Services Shelter	5	0	0	5
Westcare	Crisis Triage Center	36	0	0	36
Westcare	ESG Youth	6	0	0	6
Westcare	HCHV/EH Empowering Women Warriors	1	0	0	1
Westcare	Youth Emergency Shelter	15	0	0	15
	Total	2997	336	232	3565

Source: SNRPC Regional Initiatives Office

Southern Nevada Continuum of Care
Safe Haven Inventory

Organization Name	Project Name	Total Beds
Westcare	Safe Haven	25
	Total	25

Source: SNRPC Regional Initiatives Office

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

In the past two years the Las Vegas TGA has experienced a 12 % increase in HIV/AIDS diagnosis. We know that approximately 29% of the current HIV/AIDS population is receiving Ryan White services. Of the clients being served, 20% are unstable and need assistance. If we apply that to the entire population, then 1,562 households need assistance. We will conduct more extensive surveys to determine if clients need TBRA, STRMU or permanent affordable housing. This leads to a need of 383 households with some type of rental assistance need. We will be actively surveying those infected and affected to learn more about their needs.

Currently there are 40 permanent affordable rental units which are operated by three Project Sponsors, 20 are owned and operated by Aid For Aids of Nevada (AFAN), 12 are scattered site units owned and operated by Golden Rainbow, and Women's Development Center (WDC) provides between 12 and 15 set-aside scattered site units as funding permits. These numbers point to a serious lack of dedicated housing to this population. Less than 1% of the very low income clients are receiving this type housing assistance. AFAN provides Tenant Based Rental Assistance to 36 households and STRMU to 160 households. These also equal to less than 1% of the population.

Las Vegas is closely monitoring anticipated changes with the implementation of the Affordable HealthCare Act, and will explore potential to leverage services for homeless and special populations in conjunction with supportive services that may come with HCA funding.

Information on special needs facilities and services targeted to specific population groups identified in this section include: the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (including mental, physical, and developmental), persons with alcohol or other chemical dependency, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents, and youth and young adults.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	36
PH in facilities	28
STRMU	135
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	93

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families,

public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

The supportive services needs for each subset of our Non-Homeless Special needs population mirror one another. Among all groups, access to affordable reliable transportation services is a top priority. Aging in place and independent living are priorities of both the recipient population and care providers, with in home care being a high priority. Several national studies show that aging in place and in home care are more financially feasible and comfortable for the aging population and population of people needing supportive services.

The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA) provides all public housing in the Clark County area. Currently they have 1708 units set aside for seniors, 2474 units for families and 60 units that are handicapped accessible. The SNRHA has an extensive waiting list for most of their properties. There are 998 families with disabilities on the Public Housing waiting list. According to the SNRHA Public housing residents require integrated services to assist them in removing barriers and achieving self-sufficiency or aging in place. Some of those services are as follows:

- Case management
- Educational, vocational services
- Medication management and counseling for seniors
- Assistance in gaining access to government benefits
- Referrals to medical, mental health care and treatment for alcohol and substance abuse treatment
- Domestic violence awareness and prevention
- Resources for legal support
- Nutritional education and access to health food
- Child care services and positive youth activities
- Homemaker services for seniors
- Social engagement
- Neighborhood safety services e.g. Neighborhood Watch
- Local and convenient access to all services

The City of Las Vegas runs the HOPWA program for the Clark County area, providing housing assistance and supportive services for people living with AIDS. Rental, mortgage and utility assistance are the top three housing resources that are offered through this program. 50% of program participants utilized the short term rental/mortgage/utility assistance through this program. Supportive services offered under HOPWA address needs like food and transportation, two of top supportive services needs for people living with HIV/AIDS. Currently there are 40 permanent affordable rental units which are operated by three Project Sponsors, 20 are owned and operated by Aid For Aids of Nevada (AFAN), 12 are scattered site units owned and operated by Golden Rainbow, and Women's Development Center (WDC) provides between 12 and 15 set-aside scattered site units as funding permits. These numbers point to a serious lack of dedicated housing to this population. Less than 1% of the very low income clients are receiving this type housing assistance. AFAN provides Tenant Based Rental Assistance to 36 households and STRMU to 160 households. These also equal to less than 1% of the population.

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

In Las Vegas, the Continuum of Care is the largest coordinator of re-entry services. They have several strategic partnerships with organizations throughout Clark county to ensure that special needs populations are returning from mental and physical health institutions.

Within the CoC there is an MOU between WestCare Nevada and the following hospitals: Boulder City, Centennial Hills, Desert Springs, Sunrise, Mountain View, Dignity Health Care, Spring Valley, Summerlin, Valley, North Vista and University Medical Center of SN as well as Southern Hills Medical Center, Clark County and the Cities of LV, NLV and Henderson to provide funds to WestCare for the operation of its Community Triage Center. This agreement allows for the provision of emergency room diversions for persons without a medical issue, who are in need of substance abuse or mental health treatment.

The CoC works closely with Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services (SNAMHS), Mojave Mental Health and WestCare to ensure those exiting institutional mental health services have access to housing and ongoing treatment. SNAMHS utilizes a variety of group housing placements that are all SAPTA certified programs. Whenever feasible they work diligently to reconnect clients to family.

The Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC) discharge policy states that Correctional facilities will enter into contracts to provide the following services, to offenders or parolees participating in a program: transitional housing; treatment for substance abuse or mental health; life skills training; vocational rehabilitation and job skills training; and any other services required by offenders or parolees who are participating in a program. The NV Re-entry Task Force is tasked to support offenders returning to its communities by providing increased economic and housing stability. A Statewide Re-entry Coalition is responsible for developing strategies and direct resources toward prisoner reentry, in an effort to prevent discharges into homelessness; the CoC has representation on this coalition. Clark County Detention Center has a staff person dedicated to re-entry. They work closely with SNAMHS for those who are severely mentally ill.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

The City proposes to provide disabled families with rental assistance and elderly households with accessibility improvements to allow them to remain in their homes, and will continue to support Tenant Based Rental Assistance for Persons with HIV/AIDS through the HOPWA program.

The City will fund other types of public services to special needs populations, such as transportation, Alzheimer's information/outreach, case management, rehabilitation and minor repairs for home owners, and home delivered food boxes for the elderly.

Counseling will be offered to victims of sexual assault or violence, visually impaired adults will receive job training and life skills. Disabled families will receive rental assistance and supportive services.

Case management, homeless prevention services and emergency rental assistance for persons at risk of homelessness, will also be provided.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs

identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

The City will fund other types of public services to special needs populations, such as transportation, Alzheimer's information outreach, case management, rehabilitation and minor repairs for home owners, and home delivered food boxes for the elderly.

Counseling will be offered to victims of sexual assault or violence, visually impaired adults will receive job training and life skills. Disabled families will receive rental assistance and supportive services.

Case management, homeless prevention services and emergency rental assistance for persons at risk of homelessness, will also be provided.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Barriers to affordable housing can include land use control, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affect the the return on residential investment. Potential regularity barriers for Las Vegas, Nevada are identified in HUD's Regulatory Barriers Clearinghouse database. These are listed below:

Topics: Zoning, Land Development, Construction and Subdivision Regulations

1. Missed Opportunity: Transit and Jobs in Metropolitan America (10 cities and 25 states were also listed)

Barrier: There is implicit recognition that low-density development can negatively impact access to public transportation, jobs, and housing affordability.

Solution: The authors of this report recommend that municipalities integrate access to jobs in transit-related policy decisions.

2. Zoning Ordinance

Barrier: Restrictive zoning ordinances sometimes contain no provisions for home occupations or accessory dwelling units.

Solution: Las Vegas allows accessory dwelling units, home occupations, and the conversion of nonconforming uses within the City.

The City of Las Vegas allows accessory dwelling units (19.12.070 Accessory Structure) and home occupations (19.16.180).

Topics: Sustainable Communities

1. Missed Opportunity: Transit and Jobs in Metropolitan America

Barrier: The authors of this report recognize that there are growing challenges and concerns related to sustainable economic development, specifically access to employment opportunities.

Solution: The authors analyze 100 of the nation's largest metropolitan areas for emerging trends based on transit, income, and employment data of these areas, discussing implications, as well as offering solutions, such as public transit projects.

The Office of Community Services is working with City Departments to address the barriers listed in the Regulatory Barriers Clearinghouse and the suggestions provided in the *Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing 2015 (RAI)*. The City is expected to adopt the in 2015.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

With almost 41 million visitors in 2014, Southern Nevada is one of the most frequently visited destinations in the United States. This activity has centered in the core of the region, which has seen the most investment in tourist infrastructure on the Las Vegas Strip and in Downtown Las Vegas. In the past decade, revenues have shifted not only to different subsets of the hospitality industry, but also to tribal gaming and abroad. Regional stakeholders are interested in strengthening the existing tourism core while also attracting diverse and dynamic businesses from other economic sectors.

This section outlines the city of Las Vegas' economic sectors where job opportunities exist and future opportunities are expected. Several recent studies were conducted in an effort to better understand the economic situation in Clark County and plan for future growth. Southern Nevada Strong conducted an economic analysis of Southern Nevada in 2012, the Brookings Institution published Unify, Regionalize, Diversify in 2012, and LVGEA developed the Community Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) in 2013. Opportunities for future economic development have been identified in non-hospitality sectors that include business and IT ecosystems, logistics, research and development, defense and unmanned aerial systems, medical tourism, and clean energy.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	543	24	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	66,344	35,076	34	23	-11
Construction	10,154	4,791	5	3	-2
Education and Health Care Services	22,389	28,406	11	18	7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	12,178	14,014	6	9	3
Information	2,867	3,520	1	2	1
Manufacturing	5,118	1,727	3	1	-1
Other Services	5,830	6,135	3	4	1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	15,413	15,037	8	10	2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	25,507	26,878	13	17	4
Transportation and Warehousing	7,762	4,045	4	3	-1
Wholesale Trade	6,161	3,494	3	2	-1
Total	180,266	143,147	--	--	--

Table 44 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	296,626
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	263,442
Unemployment Rate	11.19
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	25.12
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.77

Table 45 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Employment Status, civilian population 16+ years of age

Consolidated Plan

LAS VEGAS

105

	2010	2013
Civilian Labor Force	283,566	299,318
Employed	255,382	257,793
Unemployment rate	9.9%	13.9%
Unemployment Rate Age 16 to 24	17.8%	24.4%
Unemployment Rate Age 25 to 64	8.6%	12.2%

Data Source: City of Las Vegas

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	48,773
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	11,994
Service	35,197
Sales and office	66,568
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	26,503
Production, transportation and material moving	12,421

Table 46 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupation, civilian population 16+ years of age

	2010	2013
Management, Business, Science, Arts	73,653	71,005
Services	72,367	76,259
Sales and Office	67,689	65,017
Natural Resources, Construction, Maintenance	30,439	22,645
Production, Transportation, Material Moving	23,074	22,867
Civilian employed population 16+ years of age	267,222	257,793

Data Source: City of Las Vegas

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	158,940	63%
30-59 Minutes	81,036	32%
60 or More Minutes	12,327	5%
Total	252,303	100%

Table 47 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time to Work

Travel Time	Number	Percent
< 30 minutes	209,010	67.6%
30 - 59 minutes	87,310	28.2%

60 minutes or more	12,925	4.2%
Total	309,245	100.0%

Data Source: City of Las Vegas

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	33,090	5,814	16,971
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	59,659	7,852	20,826
Some college or Associate's degree	70,916	7,668	19,771
Bachelor's degree or higher	54,985	2,876	9,530

Table 48 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	30,666	6,307	17,051
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	68,311	9,898	21,799
Some college or Associate's degree	81,350	9,971	20,963
Bachelor's degree or higher	56,641	3,582	10,080

Data Source: City of Las Vegas

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	2,232	7,099	7,167	10,850	5,844
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11,773	11,599	8,739	10,421	7,908
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	19,638	23,235	25,008	40,222	22,471
Some college, no degree	14,149	20,099	20,108	36,468	16,543
Associate's degree	1,796	5,498	6,165	10,915	3,229
Bachelor's degree	2,214	11,475	12,603	20,682	8,084
Graduate or professional degree	140	3,890	6,533	12,825	5,746

Table 49 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data 2007-2011 ACS

Source:

Educational Attainment by Age

	18 - 24 years	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65+ years
--	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	-----------

Less than 9th grade	1,290	5,784	6,918	10,687	6,353
9th to 12th grade no diploma	12,033	10,870	8,581	11,184	7,940
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19,730	23,993	24,226	42,017	22,644
Some college, no degree	16,894	20,998	19,870	37,158	18,440
Associate's degree	1,888	6,373	6,206	12,642	3,835
Bachelor's degree	2,057	11,930	12,286	20,707	9,578
Graduate or professional degree	235	3,754	6,288	12,483	6,411

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	24,630
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29,558
Some college or Associate's degree	36,444
Bachelor's degree	48,104
Graduate or professional degree	66,068

Table 50 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Median Earnings by Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	\$ 23,946
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	\$ 27,770
Some college or Associate's degree	\$ 34,001
Bachelor's degree	\$ 47,847
Graduate or professional degree	\$ 64,080

Data Source: City of Las Vegas

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

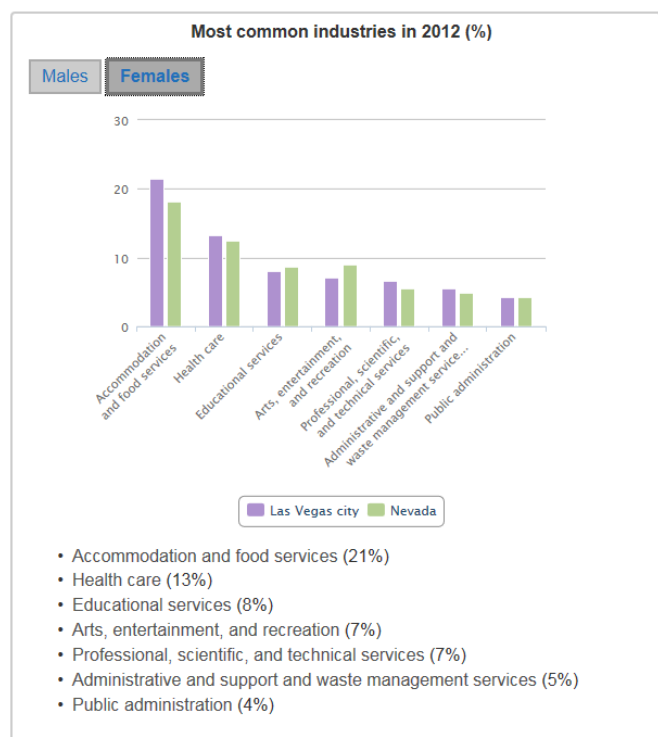
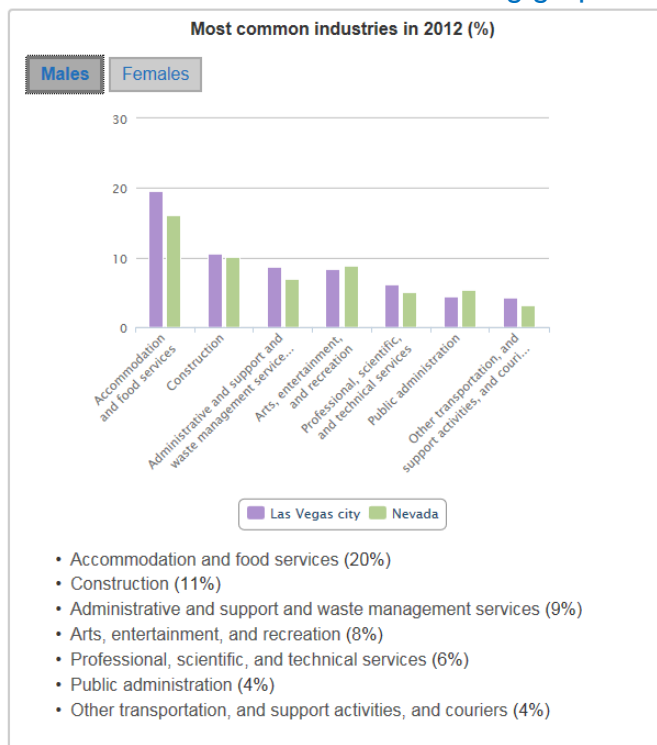
The city of Las Vegas is an iconic city with world-wide recognition. It is no wonder that a city based on entertainment reflects that in the employment sectors. According to HUD's records, Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations is the City's major employment sector (37% of workers) followed by Retail Trade (14%) and Education and Health Care Services (12%). According to the UNLV Center for Business and Economic Research (CBER), tourism and hospitality support one in every 11 jobs in the region and generates more than \$9 billion in gaming revenue to the economies of the cities in Clark County. More than 22,000 conventions and meetings brought in more than 5 million convention delegates to Las Vegas in 2013 and generated more than \$6 billion to the economy. With more than 150,000 hotel rooms, Las Vegas is one of the largest convention and resort destinations in the United

States and attracts 40 million visitors annually. Southern Nevada is also headquarters for the world's two largest Fortune 500 gaming companies, Harrah's Entertainment and MGM Resorts International. The county is home to the world's largest concentration of firms in the gaming machinery and technology sectors.

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	543	24	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	66,344	35,076	34	23	-11
Construction	10,154	4,791	5	3	-2
Education and Health Care Services	22,389	28,406	11	18	7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	12,178	14,014	6	9	3
Information	2,867	3,520	1	2	1
Manufacturing	5,118	1,727	3	1	-1
Other Services	5,830	6,135	3	4	1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	15,413	15,037	8	10	2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	25,507	26,878	13	17	4
Transportation and Warehousing	7,762	4,045	4	3	-1
Wholesale Trade	6,161	3,494	3	2	-1
Total	180,266	143,147	--	--	--

Table 51 - Business Activity

According to City-Data.com, in 2012 the most common industries in Las Vegas, NV by men and women are illustrated in the following graphs.



[[Clark county draft: The Business Activity chart clearly delineates the tremendous reliance in Clark County on Tourism/Hospitality with 41% of workers employed in Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations and another 14% in Retail Trade, much of which is located on the Las Vegas Strip and Downtown Las Vegas. According to the UNLV Center for Business and Economic Research (CBER), tourism and hospitality support one in every 11 jobs in the

region and generates more than \$9 billion in gaming revenue to the economies of the cities in Clark County. More than 22,000 conventions and meetings brought in more than 5 million convention delegates to Las Vegas in 2013 and generated more than \$6 billion to the economy. With more than 150,000 hotel rooms, Las Vegas is one of the largest convention and resort destinations in the United States and attracts 40 million visitors annually. Southern Nevada is also headquarters for the world's two largest Fortune 500 gaming companies, Harrah's Entertainment and MGM Resorts International. The county is home to the world's largest concentration of firms in the gaming machinery and technology sectors]]

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

[[CC draft: The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) prepared by TIP Strategies, Inc. for the Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance, outlines the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community and is available at http://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/files/Southern_NV_CEDS.pdf]]

The City's Economic and Urban Development Department identified the following infrastructure needs:

1. Fiber optic in Medical District
2. Water supply and cost
3. Need for physical, programmatic and institutional link between the Medical District and other downtown assets and developments

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

Southern Nevadans recognize that the region's heavy reliance on the tourism and gaming industry makes the region vulnerable to economic changes. They value the strength of the industry and its international reputation, but are concerned by the area's dependence on this one sector of the economy. In response, the LVGEA developed the CEDS to help guide job and business growth opportunities.

The CEDS identified five key target sectors for economic development:

1. Tourism, Gaming and Entertainment
2. Health and Medical Services
3. Business IT Ecosystems
4. Clean Energy
5. Logistics and Operations

To assist in the success of these plans, the city of Las Vegas needs to work with LVGEA and RTC to coordinate the RTC's Regional Transportation Plan, local government master plan updates and HUD funding with the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). Bringing these planning processes together will help coordinate growth by aligning land use, transit and economic development activities to create a stronger community.

The City's Economic and Urban Development Department identified the following potential projects that would occurring during the planning period.

- Project Neon
- Symphony Park
- Centennial Plan update / Downtown Master Plan
- Maryland Parkway improvement (Southern Nevada Strong)
- Downtown Project
- Interstate 11
- UNLV Medical School

- Cashman Field
- Unmanned Aircraft Systems
- Lack of capital to fund projects
- New Market Tax Credits
- Tourism Improvement District
- Zappos 10 acres
- Historic Westside School
- Fremont East

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

The majority of the employment is in sectors where a high school education is adequate to obtain a job. However, Clark County's high school graduation rates are much lower than the national average, at 62% in 2014, compared to 80% nationally. Students score low in national reading and math assessments. Of those unemployed, the chart "Educational Attainment of Employed and Unemployed" indicates that 54% of the unemployed have a high school diploma or less.

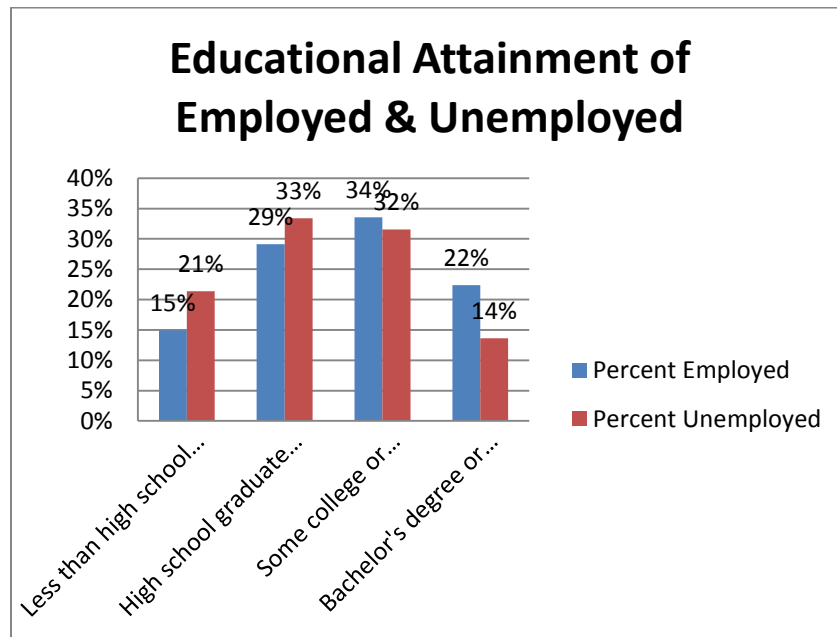
Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	30,666	6,307	17,051
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	68,311	9,898	21,799
Some college or Associate's degree	81,350	9,971	20,963
Bachelor's degree or higher	56,641	3,582	10,080

Data Source: City of Las Vegas

In implementing the goals outlined in the CEDS, Southern Nevada needs to look to the job requirements for the jobs of the future. A decade ago, only 15 percent of existing jobs in Clark County required a four-year degree as a minimum prequalification. This number inched up over the course of the decade to 17 percent of the existing job base. According to RCG Economics, focused skills training is currently in more demand than a college degree (e.g., Microsoft certification). Looking ahead, the new jobs projected to be added over the coming 10 years will require increasingly more preparation. A full 29 percent of the projected new jobs will require at least a four-year degree as an entry-level condition. These changes will require tremendous focus from both the government and business community based on existing conditions.

The Brookings Institution publication *Unify, Regionalize, Diversify: An Economic Recovery Development Agenda for Nevada* promotes raising standards throughout the K-12 system over the longer term; leveraging community colleges to deliver a skilled workforce; expanding research universities' role in workforce development; and reorganizing and re-energizing the state's workforce investment system. These actions should help the economy diversify by ensuring that the workforce of the future is readily available to employers.]]



Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

Workforce Connections is Southern Nevada's Local Workforce Investment Board (LWIB). They are responsible for the operation of the One-Stop Delivery System in the Southern Nevada Local Workforce Investment Area. The One-Stop Career Center is located at 6330 W. Charleston in the city of Las Vegas. The One-Stop Career Center and One-Stop Delivery System partners provide access to computers for job searching, career counseling, assistance with writing a resume or learning how to interview for a job, intensive case management, supportive services for employment or training related activities, and funding to complete employer-recognized training and certification programs.

The College of Southern Nevada (CSN) (formerly Community College of Southern Nevada) has three main campuses in Las Vegas, North Las Vegas and Henderson and multiple sites and centers. Students can choose from 180 degree and certificate options in more than 100 areas of study, including over 25 degree and certificate programs available entirely online. The college is divided into 6 academic schools and the non-credit Division of Workforce & Economic Development, which provides workforce training, personal enrichment and customized business training opportunities for the community.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

In the fall of 2012, Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance (LVGEA), the Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED) and more than 300 community stakeholders from all over the region began work on a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). The CEDS document includes demographic information, economic analyses, and information on the strategies and tactics that the

LVGEA and its regional partners will use to develop new industry and diversify the economy in Southern Nevada. In writing this document, the community came together like never before to support economic development.

The CEDS was accepted by the U.S. Economic Development Administration in September of 2013. <http://www.lvgea.org/about/comprehensive-strategy/>

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

Las Vegas is coordinating with the Consolidated Plan on the following economic development initiatives:

- Arena/Event Center – Tourism & Conventions
- Business Park Northwest – Logistics & Manufacturing
- Business Start-Up / Business Development Program – Entrepreneurship Infrastructure
- Cashman Center – Tourism & Conventions
- Cleveland Clinic Expansion – Health Care
- Conference Center / Civic Center – Tourism & Conventions
- Cybersecurity (Regional) Center for Excellence – Business IT Ecosystems, Entrepreneurship Infrastructure
- Digital Media Strategy – Business IT Ecosystems, Entrepreneurship Infrastructure
- DowntownProject.com Support - Business IT Ecosystems, Entrepreneurship Infrastructure
- E-commerce strategy – Business IT Ecosystems, Entrepreneurship Infrastructure
- Incubator / Business Accelerator – Business IT Ecosystems, Entrepreneurship Infrastructure
- International Trade marts – Tourism & Conventions, Logistics & Manufacturing
- Jump Start Las Vegas – Entrepreneurship Infrastructure
- Latin Corridor – Entrepreneurship Infrastructure
- Medical District – Health Care
- Symphony Park – Tourism & Conventions, Health Care

Discussion

The heavy reliance on gaming and construction prior to the Great Recession, made the region vulnerable to greater impacts from the national downturn. The CEDS has identified the need to broaden opportunities for high-paying jobs by making substantial gains in educational attainment and fostering new target industries. Further, providing adequate transportation options for visitors and locals alike will help the region compete for business.

The city of Las Vegas does not plan to use CDBG funds directly for economic development. Housing, education, senior, youth, and homeless programs are the City's main focus for the next five years of which economic development will likely be a secondary outcome.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

Much of the City's older and mature areas seem to show the most concentrated areas of households with multiple housing problems.

[Insert Map]

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

The majority of areas in the City where racial, ethnic, and low-income families are concentrated are located in the urban core and mature neighborhoods.

[Insert Map]

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

The characteristics in the majority of these areas are low performing schools, mature neighborhood, high rentals and low homeowner occupancy, high unemployment, high poverty index, etc.

[Insert Map]

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

[Insert Map]

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Downtown Achieves, Innovation in Education, City Neighborhood Revitalization Areas, Walkable Communities

[Insert Map]

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

This section contains the Strategic Plan for housing and community development that will guide the city of Las Vegas's investment of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME, HOPWA, ESG, and LITHF funding during the 2015-2020 planning period. The city of Las Vegas's priority needs, goals and deliverables (production goals) were developed directly through priority needs identified through extensive research and outreach including: HUD 2010 CHAS Data, the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, updated reports and surveys regarding housing sales and development, comments from citizen participation meetings, City Council priorities (Citywide Strategic Plan), City reports/studies, and discussions with housing and service providers. Priority needs were identified in five categories, including homelessness, education, affordable housing, and neighborhood needs (infrastructure). All needs and goals were identified through the context of eligible uses of HUD funding. The City will use its available CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG, and LITHF resources to fund activities that will achieve the goals and address the priority needs identified in the plan.]]

Our Vision: A world-class, vibrant, affordable, economically and ethnically diverse, progressive city where citizens feel safe, enjoy their neighborhoods and access their city government.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 52 - Geographic Priority Areas

[Insert Map]

The City is not currently using Geographic Priority Areas.

The City will continue to rely on low income census tracts and block groups in addition to other data supplied by HUD and City data to determine the neediest areas to concentrate services in. Currently, funds are allocated citywide which allows low income residents across the Las Vegas Valley the opportunity to apply for much needed services. The city has 6 Wards and targets Wards 1, 3 and 5 for their concentration of low income residents.

The HOPWA program targets the Paradise EMSA as the city is the Entitlement agency for those funds which covers all of Clark County.

The city is in development stages for applying for Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSA). We hope to have them on-line by year 3 of the Consolidated Plan.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 53 – Priority Needs Summary

Narrative (Optional)

Priority Need	Priority Level	Description	Population	Goal	Basis for Relative Priority
Homelessness	High	Extensive information on the nature and extent of homelessness is available in detail in the 2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey, available on the http://www.HELPHOPEHOME.ORG website. The 2014 Southern Nevada PIT Count indicates that between 2013 and 2014, the total number of homeless persons increased from 7,355 to 9,417, respectively. The number of unsheltered homeless persons (including the hidden homeless population) increased from 4,435 to 5,468 respectively during this time period. It is estimated that 36,718 members of the Southern Nevada population experience homelessness annually. The annual estimate of homelessness in Southern Nevada represents approximately 1.9% of the total population of Southern Nevada.	Extremely low Income Households; Chronic Homeless; Special Needs; HIV/AIDS; Victims of Domestic Violence; Unaccompanied Youth, Veterans	Prevent and End homelessness	After broad community and stakeholder outreach, it was clear that assisting the homeless and those at-risk of homelessness is a community priority which is also substantiated by quantitative data in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis
Education	High	Nevada ranks consistently low in Education.	Extremely low, Low, and Moderate Income Households; Youth	Provide quality education supportive programs and wrap around services	Market Analysis
Affordable	High	There is a great need for	Extremely low,	Provide	After broad

Housing		affordable housing available to people earning at or below 50% AMI. Overcrowding is also an issue While there are larger units in the market, they are simply not affordable to low-income large families. It is important to note that while there appear to be adequate units for households at 80% AMI and below, not all of these units are occupied by people at this income level. Persons with special needs include the elderly, frail elderly, persons living with HIV/AIDS, and the developmentally, physically and mentally disabled. The need for supportive housing units for this population remains very high.	Low, and Moderate Income Households; Chronic Homeless; Elderly; Frail Elderly; Severely Mentally Ill; Developmentally Disabled; Physically Disabled; Persons with Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions; HIV/AIDS; Public Housing Residents; Victims of Domestic Violence; Unaccompanied Youth	decent and affordable housing. Improve housing opportunities and choice by creating and preserving affordable rental and homeowner house in close proximity to transit, employment and community services	community and stakeholder outreach, it was clear that affordable housing is a community priority which is also substantiated by quantitative data in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis
Public Services	High	The city has extensive needs for public services that are far beyond the ability of any one agency to meet. People with special needs are particularly vulnerable and there is a high need to supportive services to improve and support their independence.	Elderly; Frail Elderly; Severely Mentally Ill; Developmentally Disabled; Physically Disabled; Persons with Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions; HIV/AIDS; Public Housing Residents; Victims of Domestic Violence; Unaccompanied Youth	Improve and increase services serving vulnerable populations	After broad community and stakeholder outreach, it was clear that assisting people with special needs is a community priority which is also substantiated by quantitative data in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis
Public Facilities/ Improvements /Infrastructure	High	The City of Las Vegas Capital Improvement Plan 2014-2017 has identified several projects that will enhance areas across the City and add to the quality of life for low and moderate income citizens	Extremely low, Low, and Moderate Income Households; Homeless; Special Needs;	Improve public infrastructure and facilities serving vulnerable populations	After broad community and stakeholder outreach, it was clear that providing a wide range of

			Public Housing Residents;		public facilities and public services is a community priority which is also substantiated by quantitative data in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis
Preservation of Existing Housing	Medium	Preserve existing housing through rehabilitation and repair efforts, as well as code enforcement activities.	Extremely Low, Low, Moderate, Large Families, Families with Children, Elderly Public Housing Residents, Elderly, Frail Elderly, Persons with Physical Disabilities	Owner Occupied Rehabilitation , Repair of existing housing, Code Enforcement, Rental production	ACS data supports the need for housing preservation activities.
Increased homeownership	Low/Medium	Increase homeownership through homebuyer assistance as well as the construction of new affordable housing owner occupied units.	Low, Moderate, Large Families, Families with Children	Homebuyer assistance, New housing construction Homebuyer education	ACS data supports the need for activities to increase homeownership
Energy efficiency and universal design features	Low/Medium	Affordable housing with energy efficiency and universal design features	Extremely Low, Low, Moderate, Large Families, Families with Children, Elderly, Public Housing Residents, Elderly , Frail Elderly, Persons with Mental Disabilities, Persons with Physical Disabilities, Persons with Development	Owner Occupied Rehabilitation , Repair of existing housing, new housing construction	Increased energy efficiency will make homes more affordable and increase universal design features will allow homes assisted with HUD funds to be more livable and functional for a greater percentage of the population.

			Disabilities		
Quality affordable housing	High	Increase the number of quality affordable housing units, both rental and owner occupied	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill veterans Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions	Owner Occupied Rehabilitation Repair of existing housing New housing construction Rental production	ACS data supports the need for new higher quality affordable housing
Fair housing outreach and education	High	Outreach and education to low-income households regarding fair housing rights.	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities	Fair housing education and monitoring	Fair housing education was identified as a high priority need in the Regional Analysis of Impediments requirement to affirmatively further fair housing.

			Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence		
Sidewalks, crosswalks and connectivity	High	Construction of sidewalks, crosswalks, and trails with connectivity to transportation.	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Non-housing Community Development	Sidewalk projects/ADA compliance	This priority need was identified through the City's CIP process with input from affected neighborhood in CDBG eligible areas.
Mental health facilities	High	Acquisition, construction, expansion or renovation of mental health facilities	Extremely Low Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill veterans Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions	Community facility improvements	Construction and/or expansion of mental health facilities was identified as a high priority need.
Facilities for homeless or near homeless	High	Provide funding for the renovation, acquisition, expansion or construction of facilities serving homeless	Extremely Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals	Community facility improvements	Facilities for homeless persons or near homeless

		populations.	Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth		were identified as a high priority Need.
--	--	--------------	---	--	---

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	High cost of housing for homeless, extremely low-income and low-income
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	High cost of housing for people with special needs and lack of availability
New Unit Production	As seen throughout this document there is a great need for affordable housing.
Rehabilitation	There are many homeowners who are low-income and have severe housing problems. Multifamily units
Acquisition, including preservation	As multifamily rental housing ages, preservation activities such as rehabilitation of both homeowner and renter housing is critical.

Table 54 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

In order to receive the CPD funding, the city of Las Vegas must develop and submit a Consolidated Plan every five years to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The city anticipates receiving an annual allocation of CDBG, HOME, LIHTF, HOPWA and ESG funds from HUD over the next five years for activities that provide decent housing, suitable living environments, and expanded economic opportunities for its residents. These funds are intended to help meet priority needs identified throughout the city. Detailed information on the resources the city expects to receive and the activities to be undertaken to meet the priority needs are identified in the Annual Action Plan for FY 2015. The following section summarizes the major sources of funding available to carry out housing and community development activities.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: 2015\$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	Public-federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	4,702,136				18,808,544	Grants awarded on a formula basis for housing and community development activities. Primarily, recipients must be low to moderate-income (up to 80% MFI), or reside in a low/moderate-income area
HOME	Public-federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,450,267				5,801,068	HOME funds are leveraged by State of Nevada HOME and Low Income Housing Trust Funds.
HOPWA	Public-federal		1,145,739				4,582,956	HOPWA funds must be used in the Paradise EMSA to prevent homelessness and provide service for clients with HIV/AIDS.

ESG	Public-federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid rehousing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	412,209				1,648,836	Grants are awarded to non-profit providers to provide essential services and shelter to homeless families and individuals through the Shelter Program. Providers also provide rapid rehousing financial assistance and stabilization services to homeless families and individuals, and prevention services to families and individuals at risk of homelessness.
LIHTF	Public State	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA					\$2,400,000	
HOME (State)	Public State	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab TBRA					\$1,600,000	

Table 55 - Anticipated Resources

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied.

The city of Las Vegas leveraged over \$61 million over the past Con Plan. All jurisdictions covered under the Consolidated Plan use federal resources to leverage public and private sector resources to carry out housing and community development activities. The city will work to use their private activity bonds for affordable multifamily housing production or affordable single family mortgages. HOME funds are also leveraged through the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program administered by the State of Nevada. Many of these projects also receive City HOME/LIHTF funding as leveraged grants.

The city expects to continue to receive State LIHTF which is used to provide the matching funds required by the HOME Program. HOME funds also leverage monies from the Federal Home Loan Bank in San Francisco through its Affordable Housing Program.

Matching requirements for ESG Program funds will be met by the non-profit organizations receiving ESG Program funds and will come from private donations, other federal and state funding and volunteer time.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

At this time the city of Las Vegas has no plans to use publically owned land or property to address needs identified in the plan.

Discussion

A new funding source, the National Housing Trust Fund, is expected to be available through the State of Nevada Housing Division beginning in 2016. The NHTF is a federal program for collecting and distributing “dedicated” funds, money that is not at risk of cuts each year during the Congressional appropriations process. The NHTF was created, and an initial dedicated source of money for it was established, on July 30, 2008 when the president signed into law the housing and economic recovery act of 2008. The purpose of NHTF is to increase and preserve the supply of housing, principally rental housing for extremely low-income households, but also to a lesser extent homeowner housing, including for very low-income households. It is estimated that the state of Nevada will receive approximately \$3 million annually.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Las Vegas	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction Paradise EMSA - HOPWA
Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority	PHA	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning Public Housing Rental neighborhood improvements public services	Region
NEVADA HOUSING DIVISION		Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental	State
Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care	Continuum of Care	Homelessness Non-Homeless special needs rental	Region

Table 56 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Activities in the consolidated plan will be carried out by the city and many local non-profit organizations and service providers. These partners are chosen through an annual RFP process to conduct activities that meet goals identified in the plan. One gap identified is capacity building for our local non-profit partners. The city is developing programs and seminars, workshops and other ways to assist them with professional growth.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X	X	
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	N/A
Mobile Clinics	X	X	
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X		
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X		
Healthcare	X	X	
HIV/AIDS	X	X	
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X	X	
Other			
Other			

Table 57 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	x
Legal Assistance	X	X	x
Mortgage Assistance	X	X	x
Rental Assistance	X	X	x
Utilities Assistance	X	X	x
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics	X	X	
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	x
Child Care	X		
Education	X	X	x
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	x
HIV/AIDS	X	X	x
Life Skills	X	X	

Supportive Services			
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	x
Transportation	X		x
Other			
Financial Literacy	X		

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

In 2013 there were 72 unoccupied non-CH beds; these beds will be prioritized for the CH. Of the CoC funded non-chronically homeless beds, 116 turnover in a year, 100% of the CoC funded providers have agreed to prioritize 100% of their turnover beds. 77 new CH beds were created through the 2013 CoC application process. The VA commits to dedicating 5 beds per month thru turnover to CH veterans. The CoC has received funding through the State as a sub-recipient of a SAMHSA grant (CABHI) for 70 chronically homeless dually diagnosed clients per year for 3 years with new housing dollars being identified through the local jurisdictions. Of the non-CoC funded programs, 200 of the turnover beds will be dedicated for the CH. In 2013 the CoC PIT identified 695 CH. Accounting for the 740 CH dedicated beds that were full in 2013, the CoC needs to dedicate 1435 beds for the CH. These above efforts will create 1543 beds allowing for extra beds to account for newly CH individuals.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

The Southern Nevada Continuum of Care is extensive and overall provides access to the gamut of services needed to help a person or family become self-sufficient. For example, a total of 9 programs offer day services and hospitality programs some of which offer storage facilities, laundry facilities, food, clothing, toiletries and voice mail services. Mental health services include crisis intervention, clinical therapy and outpatient treatment, medication management, care coordination, support groups, and co-occurring mental and substance abuse disorder services. Other services offered include sobriety support, crisis intervention, and respite care for families, change motivation, and wraparound services.

While many homeless service providers provide education, access, and referrals to appropriate health and behavioral health services as needed, fewer providers offer those services directly. Only 4 providers offer allied or supporting health services such as dentistry, optometry, and nutrition, and zero providers surveyed offer medical respite care. Accessing treatment services is extremely difficult, involving complicated applications and long wait times. Eligibility criteria for mental health services in particular often requires a referral from an emergency shelter, enrollment in the program, an assessment, a diagnosis, or the ability for self-care. In addition, service sites are limited so transportation is often a problem.

Providers conduct mobile outreach to clients as a part of their outreach, engagement, and referral process. They offer information and referral to community resources, including housing and services. Providers offer a number of skill building and education services. Other services provided include education and employment libraries, budgeting assistance through case management, entrepreneurship classes, personal responsibility classes, online vocational skills classes, and wraparound services. Providers also offer a range of employment and vocational services. The following outlines the gaps in services and what is needed to improve access to the system and its services.

1. Establish centralized/coordinated intake and assessment
2. Provide low threshold access to the system
3. Expand case management capacity
4. Establish system-wide case management standards and tools and provide best practices training
5. Enhance staffing for the Committees on Homelessness
6. Enhance the effectiveness of the Committee on Homelessness membership
7. Initiate a regional campaign to build public awareness and support for efforts to address homelessness
8. Commit resources to provider training and capacity
9. Conduct a system-wide evaluation of emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, and transitional housing to inform resource allocation and policy and program development
10. Expand prevention and rapid re-housing services
11. Facilitate access to services through improved outreach and collaboration with other agencies, particularly mainstream agencies
12. Improve linkage of clients with additional support to foster ongoing stability
13. Expand Availability of Transportation Assistance
14. Health and Behavioral Health Services
15. Provide Dental and Vision Services for People with Low or No Income

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

The Southern Nevada Continuum of Care along with all interested stakeholders underwent an intense community process of identifying and designing a Coordinated Entry Pilot for Southern Nevada. The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009 mandates that each Continuum of Care has a Coordinated or Centralized Intake and Assessment process (known as Coordinated Entry) to ensure that people experiencing homelessness with the most severe service needs and levels of vulnerability are prioritized for housing and homeless assistance. On behalf of the Southern Nevada Continuum of Care (CoC) and its respective stakeholders, Clark County Social Service was requested to serve as the HUB sites for the Southern Nevada Continuum of Care (CoC) Coordinated Entry for homeless individuals.

SP45 Goals Summary Information

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Prevent and End Homeless	2015	2019	Homeless	Downtown, Corridor of Hope	Homelessness	CDBG \$5,025,277 ESG HOME/LITTF and State HOME \$6,615,721	Homeless Efficiencies, rental assistance, intensive case management Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 30000 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 1200 Persons Assisted HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 820 Household Housing Unit
2	Affordable Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Homelessness	CDBG \$2,175,000 HOME/LIHTF and State HOME \$4,410,481	Homeless Efficiencies, Senior & family units Rental units constructed: 225 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 3150 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 60 Households Assisted

3	HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Paradise EMSA (essentially all of Clark County)	Affordable Housing Supportive Services	HOPWA \$4,582,956	STRMU, TBRA, Permanent Housing Placement, Perm. Hsg, & Operations
4	Provide Community Facilities and Infrastructure	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements	CDBG \$5,025,277	ADA sidewalks, Homeless Youth Transitional Housing, disabled housing
5	Provide Community and Supportive Services	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services	CDBG \$3,526,602	Programs that serve: homeless, seniors, special needs and youth with an emphasis on early education

Table 58 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Prevent and End Homeless
	Goal Description	The city will focus its ESG and CDBG funding for the next five years on ending homelessness by working with many agencies and will use funds to support programs that prevent homelessness, shelter existing homeless and rapidly rehouse homeless households. Supportive wraparound services will also be provided. RDA funds will be used for Tenant Based Rental Assistance for homeless families.
2	Goal Name	Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	The city will focus its HUDS funds over the next 5 years on development and/or rehabilitation of existing rental housing to prevent homelessness. The city will also use CDBG funds for a critical home repair program through Rebuilding Together, Code Enforcement and affordable housing preservation and maintenance for seniors with James Seastrand Helping Hands.
3	Goal Name	HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Goal Description	The city will focus its HOPWA funds on activities to prevent homelessness and provide supportive services and housing for people with HIV/AIDS.
4	Goal Name	Provide Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Clark County will work on implementation of its fourth 5-Year CDBG Capital Improvement Plan. The first year funding will focus on private non-profit organizations and design of the Clark County Parks Department projects. Projects include the Boulder Highway Collaborative Campus, Nevada Partners Workforce Center, Shannon West Homeless Youth Center, Casa Norte Improvements, and Catholic Charities Food Facilities. North Las Vegas and Boulder City will undertake infrastructure projects including streets and water while Mesquite will work on Parks Improvements.
5	Goal Name	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Goal Description	Provide needed community and supportive services for low/mod income people and people with special needs and support educational collaborations and initiatives. These may include, but are not limited to, transportation assistance, counseling, health care, and food.

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

The city of Las Vegas has set goals to provide affordable housing for 500 units to serve extremely low-income households, low-income households, and moderate income households.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

All Public Housing properties have been certified to be in compliance with UFAS, Section 504 and ADA Title II. There are 168 wheelchair accessible units for seniors and families with physical disabilities or 5.8% of the Public Housing inventory and above the minimum requirement of 5%. Also, there are 61 units for individuals visually and/or hearing impaired or 2.1% of the Public Housing inventory and at the minimum requirement of 2%. The SNRHA has available hearing/visually impaired kits for installation as need it. A total of 613 applicants have indicated some type of mobility needs which is 6.9% of the 8,838 applicants in the wait list for Public Housing. These mobility needs will be addressed at the time of interview. The SNRHA also provides reasonable accommodations to address needs from our residents.

[Source: SNRHA]

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Public housing resident's involvement is critical to ensure that their needs are met. Successful resident involvement is based upon information and dialogue. Some of the activities to increase resident involvement are as follows:

- Active resident councils
- Meetings to seek resident input
- Engaging community partners to host onsite meetings/events
- Staff to have regular and ongoing contact with residents
- Engage residents in volunteering with community efforts
- Provide tangible and meaningful services
- Provide positive recognition of resident participation

[Source SNRHA]

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

The SNRHA is not designated as trouble under 24 CFR part 902. The SNRHA designated as a designation of High Performer under the Housing Choice Voucher Program and a Standard Performer under the Public Housing Program

[Source: SNRHA]

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable.

[Source: SNRHA]

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Barriers to affordable housing can include land use control, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affect the the return on residential investment. Potential regularity barriers for Las Vegas, Nevada are identified in HUD's Regulatory Barriers Clearinghouse database. These are listed below:

Topics: Zoning, Land Development, Construction and Subdivision Regulations

3. Missed Opportunity: Transit and Jobs in Metropolitan America (10 cities and 25 states were also listed)

Barrier: There is implicit recognition that low-density development can negatively impact access to public transportation, jobs, and housing affordability.

Solution: The authors of this report recommend that municipalities integrate access to jobs in transit-related policy decisions.

4. Zoning Ordinance

Barrier: Restrictive zoning ordinances sometimes contain no provisions for home occupations or accessory dwelling units.

Solution: Las Vegas allows accessory dwelling units, home occupations, and the conversion of nonconforming uses within the City.

The City of Las Vegas allows accessory dwelling units (19.12.070 Accessory Structure) and home occupations (19.16.180).

Topics: Sustainable Communities

2. Missed Opportunity: Transit and Jobs in Metropolitan America

Barrier: The authors of this report recognize that there are growing challenges and concerns related to sustainable economic development, specifically access to employment opportunities.

Solution: The authors analyze 100 of the nation's largest metropolitan areas for emerging trends based on transit, income, and employment data of these areas, discussing implications, as well as offering solutions, such as public transit projects.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The Office of Community Services is working with City Departments to address the barriers listed in the Regulatory Barriers Clearinghouse and the suggestions provided in the *Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing 2015 (RAI)*. The City is expected to adopt the in 2015.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

The Regional Initiatives Office (RIO) has a regional O.U.T.R.E.A.C.H. contract with a consortium of providers that conduct mobile crisis intervention and outreach to homeless clients, including those with disabilities and those with limited English proficiency, who are living on the streets, in outlying uninhabited areas and in the tunnels. This team (inclusive of Spanish speakers, mental health and substance abuse practitioners and social workers) actively engages homeless individuals and families and assesses them for referral to an agency appropriate for their needs including; transportation, referral to other services and housing placement. Interventions are conducted when encampments arise and typically include collaboration among PD, Code Enforcement and homeless service providers, with providers prioritizing homeless encampment residents for placement in housing.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The CoC is undergoing a current assessment of the eligibility barriers and gaps in availability or “stock” in emergency and transitional housing. During CY 2015 the CoC will undertake a systemic re-tool of the emergency and transitional housing response to homelessness to ensure more expedited placement into these crisis response beds, reducing the length of time persons experience unsheltered homeless episodes.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

Program and Housing reports have been developed to track length of time homeless. Reports developed are very intuitive and easy to read, as well as allow agency-wide length of homelessness average, program-wide length of homelessness average, and client-level length of homelessness. We also provide a CoC-wide automated and distributed report listing all HMIS participating housing programs in the community, providing program-level statistics on average length of homelessness in that program. This report is distributed to all HMIS contributing agencies within the CoC for peer review. This report will be used going forward to identify length of time homeless, allowing the CoC EWG to address any programmatic concerns with agencies and the Coordinated Intake process to develop a corrective action plan to reduce the length of time people are homeless in Southern Nevada.

The CoC’s HMIS system generates reports that track returns to homelessness and the last agency the client received services from. This report is currently being used to establish baseline data for the CoC as a whole and CoC funded programs specifically. As the reports are tracked for a period of time, the CoCEWG and Performance Measurement Working Group (PMWG) will be able to establish a plan of action to reduce recidivism within the CoC. This recidivism report will be used going forward to identify those agencies that have a high rate of client recidivism, thus allowing the CoC EWG and PMWG to address any programmatic concerns with agencies individually and develop a corrective action plan to improve successful, long term exits from homeless programs.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

Chafee Independent Living Services is provided through the NV Division of Child and Family Services and State Funds to Assist Former Foster Youth (FAFFY) to assist foster youth in transitioning to self-sufficiency. Policies regarding resources and services are in place at the State and local levels. Young persons have the opportunity to remain under jurisdiction of the court up to age 21, making them eligible to receive financial support and FAFFY to assist them with their transition to self-sufficiency. 2011 NV legislation allows young adults three options when they are turning 18 years old regarding services and financial support. All former foster youth may receive FAFFY funds for move-in expenses and a stipend upon graduating high school.

Annual Transition Plans at age 15 begin for all youth who are in foster care regardless of their permanency goal i.e. adoption, guardianship, or reunification, in order to support early planning to achieve a high standard of wellbeing including having a permanent home. If youth end up “aging out of foster care” they are provided with a 90 day transition plan and have 2 options to continue to receive supportive services including a financial stipend in order to avoid homelessness.

Youth primarily choose to remain in their foster home, get their own apartment, or rent a room from a family member or a friend. If they choose to enter a program it would be Westcare Voyage, HELP of Southern Nevada Shannon West Homeless Youth Center, Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth or St. Jude's Ranch for Children's New Crossings. The Southern Nevada Regional

Housing Authority offers FUB vouchers for youth aging out of foster care to participate in family reunification.

Within the CoC there is an MOU between WestCare Nevada and the following hospitals: Boulder City, Centennial Hills, Desert Springs, Sunrise, Mountain View, Dignity Health Care, Spring Valley, Summerlin, Valley, North Vista and University Medical Center of SN as well as Southern Hills Medical Center, Clark County and the Cities of LV, NLV and Henderson to provide funds to WestCare for the operation of its Community Triage Center. This agreement allows for the provision of emergency room diversions for persons without a medical issue, but are in need of substance abuse or mental health treatment. The CoC has representatives from the RIO, CoCEWG and CoC Board that participate in the WestCare Oversight Committee, with the commitment to improve discharge planning for homeless persons to viable, stable and appropriate housing. Every attempt is made to assist homeless patients with family reunification. As a last resort, the patient is discharged into the homeless provider system.

The CoC works closely with Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services (SNAMHS), Mojave Mental Health and WestCare to ensure those exiting institutional mental health services have access to housing and ongoing treatment. SNAMHS utilizes a variety of group housing placements that are all SAPTA certified programs. When ever feasible they work diligently to reconnect clients to family. Every effort is made to connect clients with friends or family members or discharge them into their own affordable, stable living situation. When these options are not viable, then sober living, group homes or transitional living facility arrangements are considered, such as; WestCare residential programs, the Las Vegas Rescue Mission, the Shade Tree, Catholic Charities, Hopelink, Family Promise and Freedom House. SNAMHS is required to verify through Joint Commission that the discharge is to a viable address.

The Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC) discharge policy states that Correctional facilities will enter into contracts to provide the following services, to offenders or parolees participating in a program: transitional housing; treatment for substance abuse or mental health; life skills training; vocational rehabilitation and job skills training; and any other services required by offenders or parolees who are participating in a program. The NV Re-entry Task Force is tasked to support offenders returning to its communities by providing increased economic and housing stability. A Statewide Re-entry Coalition is responsible for developing strategies and direct resources toward prisoner reentry, in an effort to prevent discharges into homelessness; the CoC has representation on this coalition. Clark County Detention Center has a staff person dedicated to re-entry. They work closely with SNAMHS for those who are severely mentally ill.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

Actions to address Lead Based- Paint (LBP) related hazards and housing issues are often times based upon pre and post 1978 construction. Per law, all pre 1978 constructed housing must be tested for LBP. When programs are being considered for implementation and the rehabilitation of existing housing units are being considered, post 1978 construction is preferred so as not to have to address the possibility of costly LBP removal and remediation. Post 1978 construction provides a larger pool of housing stock to choose from without potential LBP hazards, thus increasing access to housing without LBP hazards and reducing exposure to LBP hazards.

The University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) operates a Healthy Homes Program of which LBP Hazards Control is a component. The city of Las Vegas, on an as needed basis, provides assistance in conjunction with UNLV, to identify, reduce and/or minimize exposure to LBP hazards, to citizens of the city of Las Vegas that live in areas of the city limits that have been identified to have housing stock containing elevated levels of LBP. This is an evolving process that changes according to data collection over time.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

Both weatherization and home repair tend to provide services to older homes where chances that lead paint could be present are high. The above actions are intended to ensure that we adequately address any hazards associated with lead paint in those homes.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

When any pre 1978 construction is being considered for housing programs, the structure(s) being considered are tested for LBP with a Thermo Scientific Niton XLp301A portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) analyzer operated by a city of Las Vegas employee who is also a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Certified Lead -Based Paint Professional Risk Assessor. A report is generated and forwarded to management for a decision on whether to pursue any rehabilitation on a given property(s.) If and when property(s) with known LBP hazards are chosen for rehabilitation and the total project cost exceeds \$25,000, a certified EPA Abatement Official (Official) will be contracted with, through a competitive bidding process, to perform the necessary remediation activities. An Abatement Supervisor (Official) must have attended a four (4) day class in order to receive the proper certification. Any abatement workers employed by the Official must have attended a two (2) day class in order to have received the proper certification. Once the remediation process has been completed by the Official, the city of Las Vegas EPA Certified Lead-Based Paint employee will conduct testing procedures on the property(s) to ensure all LBP hazards have been removed and meet EPA clearance regulations.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

While the City has no control over the majority of the factors affecting poverty, it may be able to assist those living below the poverty line. The City supports other governmental, private, and non-profit agencies involved in providing services to low- and moderate-income residents and coordinates efforts with these groups where possible to allow for more efficient delivery of

The Anti-Poverty Strategy describes the programs and policies, which will be utilized to reduce the number of households with incomes below the poverty line, in coordination with affordable housing efforts.

The majority of the households served by CDBG, ESG, HOME and HOPWA funds are actually households in poverty. In 2015, a one-person household has an annual income below \$11,770 and a four-person household has an annual income below \$24,250 to be considered in poverty. These income levels are adjusted when there are children in the household or people over 65 years old.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

Our Vision: A world-class, vibrant, affordable, economically and ethnically diverse, progressive city where citizens feel safe, enjoy their neighborhoods and access their city government.

The goals set forth in the city's strategic plan are in line with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's system to measure performance - 1) Create suitable living environments - which is done through an array of housing and economic development initiatives and programs the DCED offers in an effort to enhance the livability of neighborhoods by sustaining and providing economic opportunities to businesses and residents in addition to maintaining and improving the current housing stock; 2) Provide decent affordable housing - this is attained by supporting programs that increase the number affordable housing units available to low-to-moderate income households through new construction and/or rehabilitation and by assisting such households obtain safe and sanitary affordable permanent housing; and 3) Create economic opportunities - the city supports job creation and/or retention as well as assistance to small and micro businesses which are catalysts of economic prosperity. The combination and successful application of programs in line with these performance measures create the synergy necessary to infuse capital and contribute toward the revitalization of these neighborhoods.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

Monitoring is the primary tool used by the city of Las Vegas to ensure that programs/projects, assisted with federal funds, are compliant with HUD regulations and city of Las Vegas agreements. The city of Las Vegas monitors Community Development Block Grant (CDBG); HOME Investment Partnership (HOME); Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA); Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG); Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP); and, Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) programs on a continual basis. Additionally, the city of Las Vegas ensures compliance with Environmental, Davis-Bacon/Prevailing Wages, and Section 3 requirements.

Regardless of the programs' complexity and regulatory compliance, monitoring allows the city of Las Vegas the opportunity to review performance; accountability; use of resources to determine efficiency and effectiveness; community responsiveness; assess adequacy of records; verify program participants' eligibility; address financial and/or programmatic concerns; and, validate benefits provided to low- and moderate-income persons.

The city of Las Vegas monitors in excess of 100 programs and projects annually. Compliance monitoring is conducted either through desk reviews or on-site monitoring visits, depending on the complexity of the program/project and the organization's risk factors. Desk reviews consists of evaluating performance to ensure that benchmarks are being met, pay requests are accurate and supported by appropriate back-up documentation, and that eligibility requirements are met. On-site monitoring visits are more intense. In addition to the items analyzed during desk reviews, program files, fiscal systems, audits, financial records and other program specific documentation are also analyzed during on-site visits.

The five basic steps of the city of Las Vegas formal monitoring visit include:

1. **Notification:** City of Las Vegas staff prepares e-mails or letters confirming the date, time, and purpose of the monitoring site visit, and identifies the documentation that will be required during the visit.
2. **Entrance Conference:** City of Las Vegas staff meets with key agency representatives and explains the monitoring visit's purpose, scope and schedule, and address any preliminary concerns.
3. **Documentation and Data Gathering:** City of Las Vegas staff reviews client files, financial records, and agency procedures; collects data; and, document conversations which serve as the basis for conclusions drawn from the visit. This data is used to prepare the post-monitoring letter.
4. **Exit Conference:** City of Las Vegas staff meets with the key agency representatives at the conclusion of the visit to present preliminary results, provide an opportunity for the agency to discuss areas of concern, and report any corrective actions already initiated.
5. **Post-Monitoring Letter:** City of Las Vegas staff prepares and forwards a formal written summary of the results of the monitoring visit. This letter also identifies any concerns/finding and the required corrective action in addition to highlighting agency successes.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Prevent and End Homeless	2015	2019	Homeless	Downtown, Corridor of Hope	Homelessness	CDBG \$5,025,277 ESG HOME/LITTF and State HOME \$6,615,721	Homeless Efficiencies, rental assistance, intensive case management
2	Affordable Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Homelessness	CDBG \$2,175,000 HOME/LIHTF and State HOME \$4,410,481	Homeless Efficiencies, Senior & family units
3	HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Paradise EMSA (essentially all of Clark County)	Affordable Housing Supportive Services	HOPWA \$4,582,956	STRMU, TBRA, Permanent Housing Placement, Perm. Hsg, & Operations
4	Provide Community Facilities and Infrastructure	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements	CDBG \$5,025,277	ADA sidewalks, Homeless Youth Transitional Housing, disabled housing
5	Provide Community and Supportive Services	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services	CDBG \$3,526,602	Programs that serve: homeless, seniors, special needs and youth with an emphasis on early education

Table 59 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Prevent and End Homeless
	Goal Description	The city will focus its ESG and CDBG funding for the next five years on ending homelessness by working with many agencies and will use funds to support programs that prevent homelessness, shelter existing homeless and rapidly rehouse homeless households. Supportive wraparound services will also be provided. RDA funds will be used for Tenant Based Rental Assistance for homeless families.
2	Goal Name	Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	The city will focus its HUDS funds over the next 5 years on development and/or rehabilitation of existing rental housing to prevent homelessness. The city will also use CDBG funds for a critical home repair program through Rebuilding Together, Code Enforcement and affordable housing preservation and maintenance for seniors with James Seastrand Helping Hands.
3	Goal Name	HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Goal Description	The city will focus its HOPWA funds on activities to prevent homelessness and provide supportive services and housing for people with HIV/AIDS.
4	Goal Name	Provide Community Facilities and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Clark County will work on implementation of its fourth 5-Year CDBG Capital Improvement Plan. The first year funding will focus on private non-profit organizations and design of the Clark County Parks Department projects. Projects include the Boulder Highway Collaborative Campus, Nevada Partners Workforce Center, Shannon West Homeless Youth Center, Casa Norte Improvements, and Catholic Charities Food Facilities. North Las Vegas and Boulder City will undertake infrastructure projects including streets and water while Mesquite will work on Parks Improvements.
5	Goal Name	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Goal Description	Provide needed community and supportive services for low/mod income people and people with special needs and support educational collaborations and initiatives. These may include, but are not limited to, transportation assistance, counseling, health care, and food.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

This annual action plan provides descriptions of how funds will be used to support the goals and priorities identified in previous sections of this Consolidated Plan. Projects and activities are carefully chosen, many through a competitive process, to ensure the maximum effectiveness in the use of these funds and in keeping with City Council priorities.

Projects

CPS No.	Organization / Project
1	City of Las Vegas Administration - CDBG
2	CLV Stupak Community Center Bond Payment
3	Preservation Code Enforcement Officer
4	Rebuilding Together with Christmas in April – Housing Rehabilitation
5	James Seastrand – Minor Home Repairs
6	HELP SNV - Shannon West Center Construction
7	Alzheimer's Disease & Related Disorders Assoc. Inc Desert Southwest Chapter
8	Andson Inc.
9	Big Brothers Big Sisters SNV
10	Blind Center of Nevada Inc.
11	Boys Town Nevada
12	Clark County Public Education Foundation Public Education Foundation
13	Family and Child Treatment of Southern Nevada, Inc.
14	Family Promise of Las Vegas
15	Future Smiles
16	HELP of SNV
17	Helping Hands of Vegas Valley, Inc.
18	Huntridge Teen
19	Jewish Federation of Las Vegas
20	Rebuilding Together SNV
21	Salvation Army
22	Southern Nevada Public Television
23	Spread the Word Nevada
24	Sunrise Children's Foundation
25	The Shade Tree, Inc.
26	Three Square
27	United States Veterans Initiative

28	Variety Early Learning Center
29	WestCare Nevada, Inc.
30	Women's Development Center
31	CLV Administration – HOME
32	2014- CLV Administration - HOPWA - 15
33	2015 - AFAN – STRMU - 15
34	2015 - AFAN – Supportive Services - 15
35	2015 - AFAN – Housing Operations - 15
36	2015 - AFAN – TBRA - 15
37	2015 - AFAN - Perm Housing Placement -15
37	2015 - AFAN – Admin - 15
37	2015 - Community Counseling Center – HIV Supportive Services - 15
37	2015 - Community Counseling Center – HIV Support - Admin -15
37	2015 - Golden Rainbow – Living with AIDS - Supportive - 15
37	2015 - Golden Rainbow – Living with AIDS - Housing Operations - 15
38	2015 - Golden Rainbow – Living with AIDS - Permanent Housing Placement - 15
39	2015 - Golden Rainbow – Living with AIDS Program - Admin - 15
39	2014 - Nevada Community Associates, Inc. - STRMU - 15
40	2014 - Nevada Community Associates, Inc. - Admin - 15
40	2014 - WDC – Affordable Housing - Housing Operation - 14
40	2014 - WDC – Affordable Housing - Admin - 14
40	ESG15 - Admin
41	ESG15 - Rapid Rehousing
41	ESG15 - Homeless Prevention
42	ESG15 - HMIS
42	CLV Grantee Reporting
43	WDC Project Sponsor Reporting
43	Nevada Community Associates, Inc, Project Sponsor Reporting
43	Golden Rainbow Sponsor Reporting
43	Community Counseling Sponsor Reporting
43	AFAN Sponsor Reporting

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

The city has made education and homeless their top priorities. By supporting programs and projects that assist youth in reading by third grade, early childhood development and tutoring, we hope to help our state move out of last place in so many categories and raise our graduation rate. In helping our homeless clients move from being in the streets to supportive housing we will be adding to our economy and assisting our very low income citizens in becoming self-sufficient.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

City of Las Vegas funded projects are primarily located in traditional low income census tracts, and areas that document a higher percentage of low and moderate income people. New construction HOME projects are located in areas that have vacant land or the ability to be converted to the proper zoning and use, as the city is becoming land-locked. HOPWA funds are used County-wide, and ESG will support the Corridor of HOPE. The projects funded for FY 15/16 allow the city to serve its low and very citizens.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

The funds will be distributed throughout the city of Las Vegas. There are neighborhoods where specific initiatives for homeless and education will be carried out; however, they are not HUD designated areas as of this time. Traditionally, the city focused its funds in the areas of Wards, 1, 3 & 5, as statistically, they had the most low income census tracts. Many projects and agencies still offer programs in these areas, but with TBRA and the Section 8 Voucher program, many low income people live all over the valley.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 60 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

N/A

Discussion

N/A

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	4,980
Non-Homeless	392
Special-Needs	
Total	5,372

Table 61 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	292
The Production of New Units	348
Rehab of Existing Units	50
Acquisition of Existing Units	
Total	690

Table 62 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

CDBG, HOPWA, ESG and HOME funds will be used to assist low and very low income households with rental assistance, through TBRA, HOPWA permanent housing, TBRA and STRMU programs and CDBG will assist with transitional housing.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The SNRHA's primary function is to inform seniors and families of the available community services and resources, and assist them with facilitating access to those services. The Department's mission is to provide services that will enable seniors to age in place and remain independent, and to promote self-sufficiency for families. These goals are continuously met by providing several onsite service providers, advocating for the residents, distributing resource information and making referrals as needed. SNRHA has a very vibrant Section 3 program. Section 3 helps foster local economic development, neighborhood economic improvement, and individual self-sufficiency. The Section 3 program requires that recipients of certain HUD financial assistance, to the greatest extent feasible, provide job training, employment, and contracting opportunities for low- or very-low income residents in connection with projects and activities in their neighborhoods. Through Section 3 employment, residents gain valuable job training and experience.

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

The Supportive Services Department's primary function is to inform seniors and families of the available community services and resources, and assist them with facilitating access to those services. The Department's mission is to provide services that will enable seniors to age in place and remain independent, and to promote self-sufficiency for families. These goals are continuously met by providing several onsite service providers, advocating for the residents, distributing resource information and making referrals as needed. SNRHA has a very vibrant Section 3 program. Section 3 helps foster local economic development, neighborhood economic improvement, and individual self-sufficiency. The Section 3 program requires that recipients of certain HUD financial assistance, to the greatest extent feasible, provide job training, employment, and contracting opportunities for low- or very-low income residents in connection with projects and activities in their neighborhoods. Through Section 3 employment, residents gain valuable job training and experience.

The Supportive Services Department has also received over \$1.8 million dollars in Adult and Youth Workforce Investment Act (WIA) funding to not only work with its residents, but also all low income community members to help them become self-sufficient. This program funds vocational skills training, on-the-job training and supportive services necessary for individuals to obtain and maintain employment.

The SNRHA has formed a partnership with College of Southern Nevada to provide a program that will allow residents access to several high school, GED and college classes. Additional educational programs that are beneficial to our residents are provided by College of Southern Nevada, Clark County School District, Nevada Partners, Desert Rose Adult High School and University of Nevada Las Vegas.

The SNRHA receives an ongoing funding stream that assists working residents with their payment of security deposits. Additionally, the agency continues to utilize the free computers from the Broadband Technology Opportunities Program (BTOP) in collaboration with the Las Vegas-Clark County Urban League, to provide free public computer centers on-site at some of the housing developments; the labs are operated by residents.

The SNRHA has also received a Partnership Grant with Safe Nest that provides an on-site domestic violence advocacy to assist residents with domestic violence intervention and prevention.

The Sherman Gardens and Marble Manor communities have the Safe Village Initiative project. This initiative represents a coalition of community partners that work closely to provide a comprehensive array of resources, as well as to reduce crime, enhance safety, and improve the quality of life in the community. The partners for this initiative include the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority, local criminal justice agencies, social service organizations, clergy, schools and residents. The intent of the Safe Village Initiative is to improve the outcomes for our communities by working collaboratively, using a broad community approach, to address the issues that challenge our community at large. Through the Safe Village Initiative, an environment is being created and fostered whereby every person is positively supported by their community, family, and peers; they are all part of the solution. A unique forum has developed which allows residents to have real access to the resources needed to be safe, healthy, productive and contributing members of the community.

The Casa Grande Transitional Center, of the Nevada Department of Corrections, is a strong partner of the SNRHA. Casa Grande is a dormitory-style facility built to house non-violent, non-sex crime inmates who are within 18 months away from their parole eligibility date. The main purpose of Casa Grande is to allow these residents the opportunity to seek work and secure permanent housing prior to reintegrating into society. Since its inception, Casa Grande has expanded its programs to include parolees, probation violators, and ex-offenders.

Each year, the SNRHA hosts a major Father's Day event the weekend before Father's Day. The event is held to celebrate fatherhood and recognize Dads in the community who are doing a great job with their children, and to reconnect Dads and families. This free event is open to the public and designed to reach all Housing Authority families, including non-residents of SNRHA that have children that reside with the Housing Authority. There are free games, raffle prizes, jump houses for kids, face painting, haircuts, and a cookout. Community partners are on-hand to provide information on employment programs, family court mediation and child support, mental health and substance abuse resources, health and wellness services, vocational training, teen and children's programs, and more.

The Supportive Services Department also has a Program Specialist who meets regularly with SNRHA's Resident Councils Organizations to provide leadership, training and financial guidance to help them succeed in completing their objectives. It is the goal of SNRHA to increase the number of Resident Council Organizations at public housing developments located throughout the Southern Nevada region of Clark County.

[Source: SNRHA]

Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

The SNRHA has 17 resident councils in formation or operation and has a staff member designated to assist in organizing the remaining SNRHA public housing development's resident councils. Additionally, SNRHA has a Resident Advisory Board, usually consisting of eleven (11) members from Public Housing and the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) coordinators provide case management to participants of the Housing Choice Voucher Program and Public Housing Program. Coordinators work closely with various community partners and service providers to secure services to help FSS participants reach economic independence. Post-secondary education, vocational training, credit repair, budgeting preparation and homeownership opportunities are explored with each participant. The SNRHA works with the State Welfare Division and the Clark County Department of Social Services to help residents

make the “Welfare to Work” transition and to further their self-sufficiency concepts. SNRHA has designated 96 of its existing scattered site public housing units for the Public Housing Homeownership Program. The remaining 291 scattered sites will be utilized for applicants in our Public Housing Program

[Source: SNRHA]

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

The SNRHA is designated as a High Performer under the Housing Choice Voucher Program and a Standard Performer under the Public Housing Program therefore; no financial or other assistance is required.

[Source: SNRHA]

Discussion

Not Applicable

[Source: SNRHA]

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

This section will outline the FY 15/16 activities for homeless and other special needs in the city.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

The city anticipates providing services for approximately 5,257 homeless or at risk of homeless with many types of assistance including TBRA, Rapid Rehousing, emergency shelter and other services to assist them with self-sufficiency.

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

The SNH COC has a regional O.U.T.R.E.A.C.H. contract with a consortium of providers that conduct mobile crisis intervention and outreach to homeless clients, including those with disabilities and those with limited English proficiency, who are living on the streets, in outlying uninhabited areas and in the tunnels. This team (inclusive of Spanish speakers, mental health and substance abuse practitioners and social workers) actively engages homeless individuals and families and assesses them for referral to an agency appropriate for their needs including; transportation, referral to other services and housing placement. Interventions are conducted when encampments arise and typically include collaboration among PD, Code Enforcement and homeless service providers, with providers prioritizing homeless encampment residents for placement in housing. The city also works with other non profits with outreach teams.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The city funds the main shelters located in the Corridor of Hope. It also works closely with the Continuum of Care and other local entitlements to address this cross cutting issue that affects our valley. It is the city's intention to develop and construct new permanent supportive housing units during this Consolidated Plan.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

Program and Housing reports have been developed to track length of time homeless. Reports developed are very intuitive and easy to read, as well as allow agency-wide length of homelessness average, program-wide length of homelessness average, and client-level length of homelessness. We also provide a CoC-wide automated and distributed report listing all HMIS participating housing programs in the community, providing program-level statistics on average length of homelessness in that program. This report is distributed to all HMIS contributing agencies within the CoC for peer review. This report will be used going forward to identify length of time homeless, allowing the CoC EWG to address any programmatic concerns with agencies and the Coordinated Intake process to develop a corrective action plan to reduce the length of time people are homeless in Southern Nevada.

The CoC's HMIS system generates reports that track returns to homelessness and the last agency the client received services from. This report is currently being used to establish baseline data for the CoC as a whole and CoC funded programs specifically. As the reports are tracked for a period of time, the CoCEWG and Performance Measurement Working Group (PMWG) will be able to establish a plan of action to reduce recidivism within the CoC. This recidivism report will be used going forward to identify those agencies that have a high rate of client recidivism, thus allowing the CoC EWG and PMWG to address any programmatic concerns with agencies individually and develop a corrective action plan to improve successful, long term exits from homeless programs.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

Chafee Independent Living Services is provided through the NV Division of Child and Family Services and State Funds to Assist Former Foster Youth (FAFFY) to assist foster youth in transitioning to self-sufficiency. Policies regarding resources and services are in place at the State and local levels. Young persons have the opportunity to remain under jurisdiction of the court up to age 21, making them eligible to receive financial support and FAFFY to assist them with their transition to self-sufficiency. 2011 NV legislation allows young adults three options when they are turning 18 years old regarding services and financial support. All former foster youth may receive FAFFY funds for move-in expenses and a stipend upon graduating high school.

Annual Transition Plans at age 15 begin for all youth who are in foster care regardless of their permanency goal i.e. adoption, guardianship, or reunification, in order to support early planning to achieve a high standard of wellbeing including having a permanent home. If youth end up "aging out of foster care" they are provided with a 90 day transition plan and have 2 options to continue to receive supportive services including a financial stipend in order to avoid homelessness.

Youth primarily choose to remain in their foster home, get their own apartment, or rent a room from a family member or a friend. If they choose to enter a program it would be Westcare Voyage, HELP of Southern Nevada Shannon West Homeless Youth Center, Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth or St. Jude's Ranch for Children's New Crossings. The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority offers FUB vouchers for youth aging out of foster care to participate in family reunification.

Within the CoC there is an MOU between WestCare Nevada and the following hospitals: Boulder City, Centennial Hills, Desert Springs, Sunrise, Mountain View, Dignity Health Care, Spring Valley, Summerlin, Valley, North Vista and University Medical Center of SN as well as Southern Hills Medical Center, Clark County and the Cities of LV, NLV and Henderson to provide funds to WestCare for the operation of its Community Triage Center. This agreement allows for the provision of emergency room diversions for persons without a medical issue, but are in need of substance abuse or mental health treatment. The CoC has representatives from the RIO, CoCEWG and CoC Board that participate in the WestCare Oversight Committee, with the commitment to improve discharge planning for homeless persons to viable, stable and appropriate housing. Every attempt is made to assist homeless patients with family reunification. As a last resort, the patient is discharged into the homeless provider system.

The CoC works closely with Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services (SNAMHS), Mojave Mental Health and WestCare to ensure those exiting institutional mental health services have access to housing and ongoing treatment. SNAMHS utilizes a variety of group housing placements that are all SAPTA certified programs. When ever feasible they work diligently to reconnect clients to family. Every effort is made to connect clients with friends or family members or discharge them into their own affordable, stable living situation. When these options are not viable, then sober living, group homes or transitional living facility arrangements are considered, such as; WestCare residential programs, the Las Vegas Rescue Mission, the Shade Tree, Catholic Charities, Hopelink, Family Promise and Freedom House. SNAMHS is required to verify through Joint Commission that the discharge is to a viable address.

The Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC) discharge policy states that Correctional facilities will enter into contracts to provide the following services, to offenders or parolees participating in a program: transitional housing; treatment for substance abuse or mental health; life skills training; vocational rehabilitation and job skills training; and any other services required by offenders or parolees who are participating in a program. The NV Re-entry Task Force is tasked to support offenders returning to its communities by providing increased economic and housing stability. A Statewide Re-entry Coalition is responsible for developing strategies and direct resources toward prisoner reentry, in an effort to prevent discharges into homelessness; the CoC has representation on this coalition. Clark County Detention Center has a staff person dedicated to re-entry. They work closely with SNAMHS for those who are severely mentally ill.

Discussion

See discussion above.

AP-70 HOPWA Goals - 91.220 (I)(3)

Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance payments	200
Tenant-based rental assistance	53
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	19
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Total	272

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

Discussion:

Barriers to affordable housing can include land use control, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affect the the return on residential investment. Potential regularity barriers for Las Vegas, Nevada are identified in HUD's Regulatory Barriers Clearinghouse database. These are listed below:

Topics: Zoning, Land Development, Construction and Subdivision Regulations

5. Missed Opportunity: Transit and Jobs in Metropolitan America (10 cities and 25 states were also listed)

Barrier: There is implicit recognition that low-density development can negatively impact access to public transportation, jobs, and housing affordability.

Solution: The authors of this report recommend that municipalities integrate access to jobs in transit-related policy decisions.

6. Zoning Ordinance

Barrier: Restrictive zoning ordinances sometimes contain no provisions for home occupations or accessory dwelling units.

Solution: Las Vegas allows accessory dwelling units, home occupations, and the conversion of nonconforming uses within the City.

The City of Las Vegas allows accessory dwelling units (19.12.070 Accessory Structure) and home occupations (19.16.180).

Topics: Sustainable Communities

3. Missed Opportunity: Transit and Jobs in Metropolitan America

Barrier: The authors of this report recognize that there are growing challenges and concerns related to sustainable economic development, specifically access to employment opportunities.

Solution: The authors analyze 100 of the nation's largest metropolitan areas for emerging trends based on transit, income, and employment data of these areas, discussing implications, as well as offering solutions, such as public transit projects.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The city and the other jurisdictions within the County seek to enhance their abilities to respond to affordable housing needs within their respective jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction differs in its capacity to conduct housing rehabilitation and development programs because of disparities in financial resources for housing development, qualified staff, current program development, policy priorities and matching fund capabilities. The administrative capacity to develop and implement affordable housing programs must be strengthened to implement the affordable housing strategies identified in the Consolidated Plan. Further, increased support for non-profit, neighborhood-based organizations is needed to more effectively empower the local residents.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Southern Nevada will continue its regional approach to end homelessness through “Help Hope Home”. The SNRPC Committee on Homelessness (CoH) is leading the charge to move the Homeless to Homes, through the Regional Initiatives Office.

Project Homeless Connect is an annual event that connects homeless individuals with the services they need in a one stop setting. Those in need come to find housing, legal aid, medical and dental care, obtain IDs and birth certificates, obtain employment, and access a variety of other services they need to get off the streets. The Nevada Homeless Alliance hosts Project Homeless Connect annually with nearly 500 volunteers serving over 3,000 homeless people in just one day.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Within the city, public sector and non-profit groups work to increase the supply of affordable rental and owner occupied housing. In FY 2015, the city will fund 2 new construction developments serving senior and family households by leveraging Low Income Housing Tax Credits and other federal, state, local and private funding sources. The city also allocated funding to HELP of Southern Nevada to construct a new facility for their Shannon West Youth Center. Low-income homeowners will be provided assistance through Rebuilding Together and James Seastrand for minor home repairs.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Actions to address Lead Based- Paint (LBP) related hazards and housing issues are often times based upon pre and post 1978 construction. Per law, all pre 1978 constructed housing must be tested for LBP. When programs are being considered for implementation and the rehabilitation of existing housing units are being considered, post 1978 construction is preferred so as not to have to address the possibility of costly LBP removal and remediation. Post 1978 construction provides a larger pool of housing stock to choose from without potential LBP hazards, thus increasing access to housing without LBP hazards and reducing exposure to LBP hazards.

When any pre 1978 construction is being considered for housing programs, the structure(s) being considered are tested for LBP with a Thermo Scientific Niton XLp301A portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) analyzer operated by a city of Las Vegas employee who is also a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Certified Lead -Based Paint Professional Risk Assessor. A report is generated and forwarded to management for a decision on whether to pursue any rehabilitation on a given property(s.) If and when property(s) with known LBP hazards are chosen for rehabilitation and the total project cost exceeds \$25,000, a certified EPA Abatement Official (Official) will be contracted with, through a competitive bidding process, to perform the necessary remediation activities. An Abatement Supervisor (Official) must have attended a four (4) day class in order to receive the proper certification. Any abatement workers employed by the Official must have attended a two (2) day class

in order to have received the proper certification. Once the remediation process has been completed by the Official, the city of Las Vegas EPA Certified Lead-Based Paint employee will conduct testing procedures on the property(s) to ensure all LBP hazards have been removed and meet EPA clearance regulations.

The University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) operates a Healthy Homes Program of which LBP Hazards Control is a component. The city of Las Vegas, on an as needed basis, provides assistance in conjunction with UNLV, to identify, reduce and/or minimize exposure to LBP hazards, to citizens of the city of Las Vegas that live in areas of the city limits that have been identified to have housing stock containing elevated levels of LBP. This is an evolving process that changes according to data collection over time.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

While the City has no control over the majority of the factors affecting poverty, it may be able to assist those living below the poverty line. The City supports other governmental, private, and non-profit agencies involved in providing services to low- and moderate-income residents and coordinates efforts with these groups where possible to allow for more efficient delivery of services.

During FY 2014-2015, the City will continue to implement its strategy to help impoverished families achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency. The City's anti-poverty strategy utilizes existing County job training and social service programs to increase employment marketability, household income, and housing options. The City will allocate up to 15 percent of CDBG funds to public service agencies that offer supportive services in the fight against poverty.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City of Las Vegas works with a wide range of public and community social service agencies to meet and address the various needs of the community. In FY 2015-2016, City staff will continue to collaborate internally, as well as with local non-profit advocacy groups and other County, State, and Federal organizations.

Specifically, the City will use CDBG funds to provide grants to agencies which serve low- and moderate-income residents with various different needs in the community.

Clark County and the cities of Las Vegas, Henderson, North Las Vegas, Boulder City and Mesquite continue to meet on a bi-monthly basis to discuss issues relating to HOME, CDBG, NSP and ESG. The meetings now include the SNRHA, HUD and State of Nevada Housing Division staff. The discussions range from questions relating to joint projects, to coordination of grant application cycles. Their participation in the Consortium meetings allows for an assessment of the regional impact of housing and community development policies.

The city also participates in the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC) which brings together all public jurisdictions to coordinate regional planning in a seamless fashion while respecting each member's autonomy. This requires promoting intergovernmental cooperation and trust built on careful planning and accountability, thus enhancing the quality of life in Southern Nevada. Clark County will continue to consult with the SNRPC on emerging issues as needed.

Participation in the Southern Nevada Strong project will continue and is expected to continue to build the institutional structure to support improvements to the infrastructure, housing and services for the low and moderate income community.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

The city is a member of the SNRPC Committee on Homelessness (CoH), whose primary responsibility is to manage the overall planning effort for the entire CoC on homeless issues. City staff are also members of the Continuum of Care Evaluation Working Group (CoCEWG) which oversees the operations and activities of the CoC. It includes representatives from both public and private agencies, ensuring compliance with the regional 10-year strategic plan. ESG program information is regularly discussed as a standing item on that agenda which has representatives of many major stakeholder groups including the school district, police department, community stakeholders, businesses, and service providers.

The city works with the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA) throughout the year, acting on new issues as they arise and working to support activities and housing opportunities for public housing residents and Section 8 residents.

Coordination with non-profit service providers and among governments takes place consistently through other meetings held in the community including the Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP) Local Board and the State of Nevada Housing Advisory Committee. The HCP Consortium will continue to be active members of these committees and others.

Discussion:

In addition to the actions outlined above, there are regional initiatives underway in which the HCP Consortium participates. On November 27th, 2011, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) announced the award of \$3.5 million in funding which provides the resources to conduct in-depth research and community engagement efforts to look at issues facing our community and propose collaborative solutions. The Sustainable Community Grant Award has developed into Southern Nevada Strong, <http://www.southernnevadastrong.org/>, which places a new emphasis on integrated planning, where housing, land-use, economic and workforce development, transportation, and infrastructure are linked to create more sustainable and economically vibrant community. Clark County and North Las Vegas will continue to participate with Southern Nevada Strong as the project transitions from the City of Henderson to the Regional Transportation Commission.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan.	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	1
---	---

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:
[The city of Las Vegas does not use any form of investment of HOME funds beyond those identified in Section 92.205](#)
2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:
[The Recapture provision will be used when HOME funds are invested as a direct subsidy to the homebuyer; this includes down payment and closing cost assistance and when HOME funds are used to lower the purchase price from fair market value to an affordable price.](#)

[The Resale provision will be used when HOME funds are invested as a development subsidy to purchase land and/or to construct affordable housing units.](#)
3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:
[Under the Recapture provisions, the Affordability Period will be based on the total direct Home subsidy provided to the homebuyer that enabled the homebuyer to purchase the unit and does not take into account any development subsidy. Any transfer of title, either voluntary or involuntary during the period of](#)

affordability, will trigger the recapture of a portion of the HOME assistance to the homebuyer from the available net proceeds.

Under the Resale provision, the Affordability Period is based on the total amount of HOME funds invested in the housing. If the housing is transferred, voluntarily or otherwise, during the period of affordability, it must be made available for subsequent purchase only to a buyer whose household income is between 60-80% AMI, and will use the property as its principal residence.

Affordability restrictions are enforced by the execution of written agreements and promissory notes and the recording of deeds of trust.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

The City of Las Vegas has no plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Reference 91.220(l)(4)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)
(See attached)
2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

Southern Nevada Coordinated Intake, Assessment, and Referral System

Coordinated Intake for homeless individuals represents a single point of entry or "hub" for assessment of client services. Clark County Social Service (CCSS) serves as the coordinated intake hub in Southern Nevada for single adults without children. Individuals will be evaluated comprehensively for services available through CCSS, the Continuum of Care and in the community. The Veterans Administration Community Resource & Referral Center (CRRC) serves as the centralized intake hub for all veterans who are homeless or at risk for homelessness. Hubs for other subpopulations, such as families and unaccompanied youth, will be added at a later date with locations to be determined. Housing providers however, can continue to assist families as normal until Coordinated Intake sites or hubs for the above sub-populations have been established.

The following are the benefits of the coordinated intake system:

- Clients are assessed to determine the best intervention which meets their needs. This enables workers to make decisions on programs that are most appropriate for clients.
- Hub personnel have an understanding of each community program's specific requirements, target population and available services.
- Clients are interviewed and assessed for multiple programs and are matched to the appropriate housing as it becomes available in the community.
- Community providers are able to focus their time and resources on service provision.
- It improves data collection and provides accurate information on prevention, client needs, gaps in service; and it improves the coordination of shelter and housing services.

There are currently two hubs in Southern Nevada for single adults: Clark County Social Service (CCSS) 5 office locations and the Veterans Administration Community Resource & Referral Center (CRRC). Homeless individuals referred to or self-referred to a CCSS hub will receive a return date to complete their assessment. This assessment determines what type of housing is most appropriate for the client. Individuals who have received a community housing assessment and are deemed to be appropriate for a housing referral may not receive housing immediately or from the provider who referred them. Housing is based on availability and client choice.

Individuals who have been seen in one of the five (5) CCSS locations in the last twelve (12) months may call to schedule a return date. Individuals who have not been seen in one of the five (5) CCSS locations in the last twelve (12) months will need to come into one of the CCSS office locations to complete an application and obtain a return date for their community housing assessment (see section "Office Locations and Hours of Operation").

Veterans should contact the CRRC which serves as the centralized intake hub for all veterans who are homeless or at risk for homelessness. The CRRC is a walk-in center only and each veteran participates in a standardized assessment and is screened for every program. The CRRC partners with community agencies to further assist independently functioning veterans. Emergency housing placements can be arranged from 7:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m. on a daily basis.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

The city of Las Vegas (CLV) utilizes a Notice for Applications (NFA) process to aid in identifying the best organizations and projects to provide ESG services. CLV utilizes Zoomgrants, which is an online application process. Two mandatory ESG application workshops were held to provide technical assistance for those interested in applying for ESG funds.

CLV uses a Community Development Recommending Board (CDRB), which is a 13 member citizen's advisory group, appointed by the City Council. CDRB members represent the concerns and opinions of the community in advising the City of Las Vegas on the allocation of ESG and other federal funds. Through a series of open public meetings, and with the assistance of the OCS Department staff, the CDRB reviews past projects, examines changes in community needs and explores trends and subsequently evaluates and recommends projects to the City Council that most effectively and efficiently meet community needs. The CDRB uses a review process that includes a careful evaluation of each eligible applicant proposal within the context of program design and against program criteria and current objectives, both nationally and those outlined in the CLV CP. CDRB project recommendations are presented to the Las Vegas City Council, a Public hearing is held before the Las Vegas City Council and then there is a final selection of projects for application submission to HUD.

Planning activities follow the same steps each year although the timing may vary. These steps are:

Step 1 - Identification of community development issues, needs, and concerns through community meetings and citizen input;

Step 2 - Formulation of community development goals and preliminary strategies. (staff and citizens);

Step 3 - Dissemination of Grant Funds information to agencies and individuals;

Step 4 - Submission of project applications; and

Step 5 - Project selection:

- a. Review of project applications by review committee and the CDRB

- b. Present recommendations of CDRB to the Las Vegas City Council,

- c. Public hearing before the Las Vegas City Council and final selection of projects for application submission to HUD.

The overall NFA Proposed Schedule (Subject to Change) is:

ACTIVITY DATE/TIME

Applications Release Date January 13, 2015 8:00 a.m.
 Application Workshop First Time Applicants January 20, 2015 10:30 a.m. – 12 p.m.
 Application Workshop ESG Mandatory January 20, 2015 1:30 p.m. – 3 p.m.
 Application Workshop CDBG PS Returning Applicants January 21, 2015 8 a.m. – 10 a.m.
 Application Workshop First Time Applicants January 21, 2015 10 a.m. – 12 p.m.
 Application Workshop CDBG PS Returning Applicants January 22, 2015 8 a.m. – 10 a.m.
 Application Workshop ESG Mandatory January 22, 2015 2 p.m. – 4 p.m.
 Applications Due Date February 6, 2015 Noon
 Minimum Requirements Review February 2015
 CDBG, ESG & HOPWA Presentations to CDRB February/March 2015
 CDBG, ESG & HOPWA Recommendations CDRB March 2015
 City Council Approval of CDRB Recommendations (Public Hearing) April 2015
 CLV Agreement Process Begins after City Council Approval
 Fiscal Year begins July 1, 2015
 Fiscal Year ends June 30, 2016

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

CLV is part of the SNH CoC, which works together with all of the regional ESG recipients. The SNH CoC has formerly homeless participants participate on several subcommittees that assist in all aspects of the process. CLV also randomly surveys street homeless through outreach and through the provision of services to gain input on service ideas and strategies as well as feedback on existing programs and services.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

CLV supports the national and regional objectives in addition to some local objectives based on documented need and citizen input:

- Objective 1: Increase progress towards ending chronic homelessness
- Objective 2: Increase housing stability
- Objective 3: Increase project participants income
- Objective 4: Increase the number of participants obtaining mainstream benefits
- Objective 5: Using rapid re-housing as a method to reduce family homelessness

Successful implementation of the ESG Program will decrease the number of persons who may enter homelessness by providing homeless prevention services; increase the number of homeless households who obtain permanent housing by providing rapid rehousing services; and decrease the number of street homeless by increasing the number of homeless that accesses emergency shelter or any housing programs.

The goals for all city funded programs are the following:

- 90% of at-risk households are prevented from entering the cycle of homelessness
- 75% of street homeless (homeless by HUD definition 1 year or longer in Southern Nevada) who received shelter and/or housing services obtain housing
- 70% of homeless households are stably housed (can maintain without additional housing assistance) within 12 months
- 85% of all households retain housing at least six months after receiving assistance
- 25% annual reduction in total number of existing street homeless (homeless by HUD definition 1 year or longer in Southern Nevada) in targeted areas within the city of Las Vegas (Downtown, Symphony Park, Hope Corridor, parks, etc...)

Records and reports must contain but are not limited to the following data:

- The # and names of homeless pre-screened for the Program grant
- The # and names of homeless enrolled in the Program grant and a description of area they came from i.e. under a bridge at “A” street/Owens or Downtown Las Vegas.
- The # and names of clients that received treatment services (mental health or substance abuse)
- The # and names of clients connected to mainstream cash benefits
- The # and names of clients connected to mainstream non-cash benefits
- The # and names of clients that complete a workforce development activity (school, training, OJT, vocational rehabilitation, etc.)
- The # and names of non-income clients with income at program exit
- The # and names of clients that exit to other permanent supportive housing programs
- The # and names of clients that are stably housed at exit
- The # and names of independent clients that remain housed 6 months after program exit
- Any success stories or progress that demonstrates the success of this program

All information must be entered as real-time data and all reports must be able to be pulled from the Southern Nevada Homeless Management Information System. CLV evaluates ESG performance in several different ways. The SNH CoC has established regional performance standards which are captured and reported in HMIS. These reports are regularly generated and reviewed by staff. The city also added specific performance requirements unique to homeless goals and objectives. Sub grantees are required to submit regular reports which are reviewed by staff. All of the above reports and methods are used to ensure ESG compliance with regulations and local written standards and that program goals are being met effectively and efficiently.

Discussion:

See above

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources